

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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**CAPTAIN GEORGE FRIED, OF THE STEAMSHIP *PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT* OF THE UNITED STATES LINES**

(No recent incident of an international character has gained such world-wide recognition and applause as the heroic rescue of the crew of a sinking British freighter, the *Antinoe*, by virtue of the seamanship, dogged persistence, and dauntless courage shown by Captain Fried and the officers and men of the *Roosevelt*. The best account of the event was given in the terse and laconic report of Captain Fried to the office of the United States Lines on January 29. The *Roosevelt* had received the S. O. S. call early on the morning of the 24th, and had completed its work of rescue, the gale having subsided, by moonlight in the early hours of the 28th. The detailed story of this achievement through four days of driving winds, snow squalls, and deck-sweeping waves will live as one of the great epics of the North Atlantic.)

Captain Fried, who is forty-seven years old, enlisted at New York in the navy in the year 1900. He served continuously in the navy until 1916, when he was transferred to the Naval Fleet Reserve. In August, 1917, he was commissioned ensign in the Naval Reserves, being relieved from active duty in September, 1919, then holding the commission of Lieutenant. During the war he served on the *Solace*, *Kentucky*, and *Petrel*, commanded the *Zuiderdyk*, and was navigator on the *America*, a troop transport. For some years past he has been in command of the *President Roosevelt*, gaining in that post the respect and admiration of thousands of American passengers. England and America have vied with each other in expressing official and unofficial congratulations upon the rescue of the *Antinoe*)



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## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

### *World News in February*

The opening weeks of the year have presented many news topics well deserving the prominence they have gained in the press. Thus (1) the Senate of the United States has voted by a decisive, non-partisan majority to bring this country into official relations with the Permanent Court of International Justice, while (2) plans for a disarmament conference at Geneva go steadily forward, with the United States agreeing to participate, and (3) Germany has made formal application (Monday, February 8) to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and on February 12, Lincoln's birthday, the Council of the League was called to meet in special session to admit Germany as a member in full and regular standing. These three things, taken together, have a profound bearing not merely upon world politics and the expenditures of governments, but upon the lives and destinies of countless millions of young men, and the safety and happiness of still greater numbers of women and children.

### *A Rescue at Sea*

Momentous in their probable consequences as are these public matters we have enumerated, and certain others of a related significance, they have gained less widespread attention and aroused less animated interest in the minds of people in many countries than a single incident that involved the lives, not of millions, but of a mere handful of men, humble "toilers of the sea." Far from indicating any failure on the part of the public to estimate the comparative importance of events as reported in the news, the instinct of the community at large has not shown itself to be a false or irresponsible guide. In the midst of

hurricanes at sea of almost unprecedented violence, a foundering British freighter, the *Antinoe*, with a crew of some twenty-five men, used its wireless to send out messages of distress. The *President Roosevelt*, of the United States Line, on its eastward voyage to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, was at a steaming distance of about six hours from the *Antinoe*, and responded promptly to the call for assistance, being guided accurately by the marvelous recent device known as the radio compass, which shows the exact direction from which a wireless message comes.

### *Heroism Acclaimed*

Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will be found more specific details as to the four days of intense effort on the part of Captain Fried of the *Roosevelt*, with the coöperation of his officers and crew, in what proved at last to be a completely successful rescue of the captain and all the men of the *Antinoe*. In repeated efforts to launch life-boats, two of the *Roosevelt's* men had lost their lives, and several boats had been swamped and lost. Brief wireless messages, meanwhile, during several days of suspense, had kept the world informed of the struggle between the fury of wind and sea on one hand and the courage, persistence, and resourcefulness of Captain Fried, Chief Officer Miller, and the men of the *Roosevelt* on the other hand. With her task accomplished, the *Roosevelt* proceeded on her way some five days late, to make brief stops for landing passengers at Plymouth and Cherbourg and thus on to Bremen. At the German port there was due recognition made of the fine spirit shown by Captain Fried and the heroes of the *Roosevelt*, while at Southampton,



THE MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON JANUARY 31

(The rescued crew of the British freighter *Antinoe* were landed at the famous Devonshire port of Plymouth three days after the rescue. In the picture above, the Mayor is seen shaking hands with Captain Tose of the *Antinoe*, on the deck of the *Roosevelt*. Captain Fried, in this picture, is the second man from the readers right)

England, on the return voyage, there was an almost unprecedented celebration. The British Parliament and King George had taken prompt notice of the event, following a stupendous outburst of enthusiasm upon the part of the British public, as expressed in the newspapers, through commercial bodies and in all possible ways. Medals had been made ready by overtime work, and these were duly presented on behalf of the King. Meanwhile, a great welcome was awaiting Captain Fried, his officers, and his crew, on their arrival at New York, which was expected on February 15.

*Rough Times  
for Freighters*

Although the exploit of Captain Fried and his gallant company of officers and men has been the most conspicuous, it has by no means been the only instance of heroism and successful rescue during recent weeks—unusually tempestuous—that have made the navigation of the North Atlantic less reliable than usual. While the well-known liners have been buffeted by head winds and mountainous waves out at sea, and delayed by fogs along shore, they have all triumphed over the elements and brought their passengers safely to port. But, for the smaller

freight-carriers, the season has been a trying one, with more casualties than usual. In earlier periods, it was no impossible thing for a ship at sea to disappear mysteriously, leaving no trace whatever of its fate, unless perchance some drifting object was afterward found and identified. But nowadays the radio has added immensely to the safety of seamen and passengers, even when the ship itself may be doomed.

*Lordship  
of the  
Oceans*

Three-fourths of the surface of our planet consist of navigable waters that unite while they separate the land areas. This domain of the seas is the common possession of mankind. No nation rules it, but all of the maritime powers have agreed upon many principles as well as practical rules that, taken together, constitute an extensive though not yet perfect code of maritime international law. When these principles and these rules are brought into question in some concrete case, as between governments, they are subjects of diplomacy, or tested in the law courts of particular countries, or, as a last resort, are brought before an arbitral tribunal. It is to be desired that a maritime code should be better developed,

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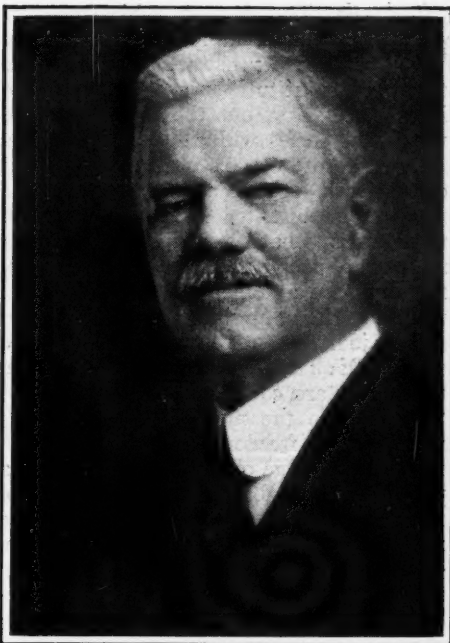
and that the high seas should come under some new form of international control and jurisdiction. The acceptance by the United States of a part in the maintenance of the World Court, while not bearing directly upon this matter of maritime regulation, is obviously a step toward all such orderly and desirable objects. The logic of gradual naval disarmament leads toward a single international patrol of the seas.

*The Radio  
Widens Our  
Sympathies*

It is because of its bearing upon so many different phases of progress and of life that the rescue of the crew of the *Antinoe* has been a topic of such wide interest. We have millions of people, for example, now finding the radio a thing that enlarges their sphere of intellectual activity, and their sympathetic participation in events and pleasures beyond their own horizons. It was a thrilling thing to be told by one's own newspaper, and also by radio in one's own home, just what was going on from day to day in the intense struggle of almost a week's duration that ended with the taking off of the second boatload from the sinking *Antinoe*. If the recognition of acts of heroism like this gives men everywhere a sense of kinship, how much more widely is that sense of friendly feeling aroused by means of these marvelous new instruments for communication.

*Brotherhood  
of Sailormen*

We have been truly told by the press that this incident illustrates the immemorial brotherhood prevailing among the hardy and



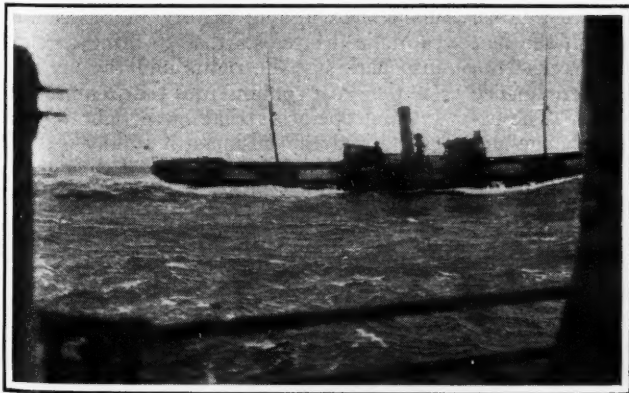
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HON. PHILIP S. TELLER, OF SAN FRANCISCO  
NEW MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP-  
PING BOARD

(The recent record made by the United States liner *Roosevelt* has served to stimulate interest in the American merchant marine, and has undoubtedly strengthened the feeling in Congress and throughout the country that the American flag must be kept upon the seas by wise statesmanship, and that it will be worth to the country whatever it may cost)

isolated groups of men afloat somewhere on the vast spaces of the sea, each ship being most of the time out of sight of any other.

A current movement is providing books for sailors at sea on freight boats, and the effects are surprisingly satisfactory. Science is improving in many ways the conditions under which the sea is navigated, and it is reasonable to expect that in the future the lives of seamen will not be so fraught with hardship as in the past. They will be less lonely, for travel and trade across oceans will steadily increase in volume. The time has come to make it certain that the American flag shall wave wherever ships are seen.



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THE ANTINOE, AS SHE WAS ABOUT TO SINK

(Our picture is from a remarkable photograph taken from the deck of the *Roosevelt*, as shown in the foreground. It is to be noted that the *Roosevelt*, in violent storms, through skilful maneuvering, kept very near the foundering *Antinoe* for several days and nights)

*Travel as the  
Expression of  
Freedom*

The greatest achievement of mankind is freedom. Those rights that are expressed in the terms of constitutions and laws are an important factor, but the freedom of the mind that comes with education, and the freedom to order one's own activities that comes with economic independence are not less important. This latter kind of freedom is what is enabling increasing numbers of people to utilize, now and then, not only the automobile but the railroad train and the steamship to make longer or shorter journeys and to see something of the world. Of all things that suggest recreation, those that are connoted by the one word "travel" are the most satisfying. With this growing freedom—this emancipation from the bondage of a shop or a home or a parish, we have before us the problem of reconciling stability with movement. The institutions of home, family, church, school—all that pertains to definite locality, are too valuable to be allowed to suffer or decline from the ease with which people may change their residences, or may extend indefinitely the tether by which they were formerly restricted. Travel, rightly understood, not only enriches the life of the individual, but enables him to bring enrichment to his home and his own community.

*Qualities  
Transcendent*

After all, however, the profound interest of the public in such an exploit as that of Captain Fried is not due chiefly to an increased interest in travel and seafaring, nor yet to the radio, that brings a tragic drama like the tale of this heroic rescue into every home and local circle. It lies rather in the fact that human nature always seeks the strengthening of its faith in the permanence of the higher things of the spirit. The externals of life are fraught with change and surprise. What, then, are the abiding things, that survive the wrecks of time? Every one gladly concedes the value of the new inventions and devices, like the radio compass; and every one recognizes the fact that, along with mechanical progress, and the training in the new technique of an age of delicate electrical appliances, men are still capable of displaying an old-time personal quality of resourcefulness and skill. Far more fundamental, however, are the grateful assurances that modern life does not destroy the instinct to act with courage in an emergency, and that men of our race

and day may be heroes without self-consciousness. To think that courage and heroism are qualities chiefly developed through military experience, and nurtured by actual warfare, is wholly to misunderstand our present-day social structure.

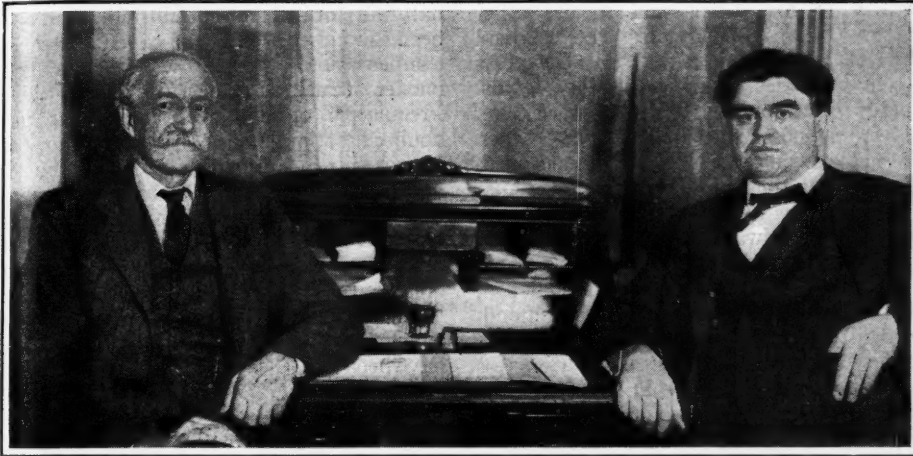
*Heroism  
in the Day's  
Work*

To act as impelled by dictates of duty implies a background of training, a willingness to accept the disciplines of life, and a certain fixity of purpose that supplies in advance the moral sinews for personal sacrifice when an emergency arises. We find all this quality of manly character often developed in our firemen, our policemen, our men who operate railroad trains, and notably, of course, in seafaring men. Many instances of it are supplied in other occupations more or less hazardous in their nature. During recent weeks there have been several painful reports of disaster in our American coal mines. It is probably true that in many mines the precautions are greater than at former periods. But disasters are frequent enough to show us that mining is a hazardous occupation and that miners like sailors, constitute an element of our national life that deserves especial consideration.

*Complex  
Anthracite  
Situation*

In the United States, as in England, there are probably too many miners to meet the average demand for their labor. There is a wide-spread feeling that the coal industry ought to be better unified. But the interests that are involved, especially in the anthracite district, are so diverse and they rest upon such a long history of vested and capitalized interests that to bring together into harmony the rights and the needs of (1) the great communities that require fuel, (2) the operators that have built up and capitalized the business of supply, (3) the railroads that have predicated their transportation investments each upon its own proportionate share of the coal business, (4) the miners themselves as a strictly unionized body of workers, and (5) the important towns and communities of the coal regions that supply homes, schools, and community services to a specialized industrial population—to bring together all of these interests, and to harmonize them in such a way that the proper quantity of coal may be produced and distributed on reasonable terms for everybody concerned, is a problem of extraordinary difficulty.





GOVERNOR PINCHOT OF PENNSYLVANIA IN CONFERENCE WITH JOHN L. LEWIS, HEAD OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

(The one public man who had labored assiduously to bring the anthracite strike to an end upon terms just and fair to all interests is the high-spirited Governor of Pennsylvania, within a portion of whose State the entire anthracite industry is located. John Llewellyn Lewis celebrated his forty-sixth birthday on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; and by another coincidence he lives in Springfield, Illinois, President Lincoln's home town. He was born in Iowa and made his way among the bituminous coal miners of that State, and has served as president of the United Mine Workers for the past seven years. The five-year agreement that ended the long strike bears this same date of February 12)

*England  
Seeks a  
Solution*

In England, the coal question happens to be far more acute and also much more fundamental than in the United States. England seems to be moving toward the complete amalgamation of the coal mines under the control of a quasi-public corporation. This solution is advocated by the Labor party, and it would seem that the Baldwin Conservatives in control of the government may find themselves driven to adopt views not greatly different from those that the miners' union and the economic thinkers of the Labor party have reached as a result of their studies. If one should stigmatize this proposal as "socialism," the Labor party would merely point to the elimination of private water supplies by all the great cities of England, and to the municipalization of lighting and certain other services. As for the method itself, they would point to the Port Authorities, representing at once public and private interests, that control the Mersey and the docks at Liverpool, the Thames and the great system of docks at London, and the Clyde with the docks and harbor interests at Glasgow. Many thoughtful citizens in England are saying that all this is not a question of theories about socialism, but rather a very practical business affair, to be studied upon its merits. To deal with the coal industry as a unit, eliminating wasteful competition, clos-

ing unprofitable mines, bringing modern methods into the operation of the better mines, and placing the mine-workers in a position that would mean good wages, high efficiency, and the shifting of surplus mine labor to other pursuits: such is the problem to which England now demands a conclusive rather than a temporizing answer.

*Settlement of  
Pennsylvania  
Coal Strike*

The strike of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania was ended by agreement reached on February 12. The mines were reopened several days later, with no changes in previous wage scales. For all parties concerned, the most important thing gained is assurance of peace for a period extending to September, 1930. Questions arising meanwhile are to be settled by conciliation, or the simplest form of reference to arbitrators. The future of the anthracite industry must depend chiefly upon the adoption of an enlightened and modern industrial policy by those who control the anthracite interests. It has been hard for disinterested outsiders to see any justification for the stubborn position assumed by Mr. Lewis as head of the miners' union. It is to be noted, however, that the miners themselves, who have lost millions in wages and have undoubtedly suffered from reduced standards of living, had not shown any sign of weakening in their

loyalty to Mr. Lewis and to the other leaders of the organization. One is bound to feel that employers, either in their recent attitudes or in their past records, have been a good deal lacking in wisdom, fair-mindedness and public spirit, when they have been so unsuccessful in maintaining good relations with their employees.

*The President's  
Vindicated  
Wisdom*

It was not primarily President Coolidge's problem. A Coal Commission several years ago, headed by Mr. John Hays Hammond, studied the situation and made a valuable report, with recommendations. Congress could have acted upon that report, to the end that some method of governmental intervention should have been made available. Senators for weeks were criticizing President Coolidge for not doing something bold and spectacular to end the strike. But, when the President informed the Senate and the country, through his spokesman to the press, that he would do nothing along the lines proposed in the Copeland resolution, the strikers and operators got together and resumed work with amazing promptitude. The President's wisdom was fully vindicated. Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, had very properly tried, by every means at his command, to bring the parties in dispute together in order that work might be resumed while differences were being arbitrated. He called the Pennsylvania legislature to meet in January to deal with this coal situation and with several other matters of a timely character that clearly justified a special session. Unfortunately, political leaders, who were themselves obviously playing politics, accused the Governor of having motives no higher than their own; and we may only say that it remains to be seen what will have been the results of the special session.

*Substitutes  
Relieve the  
Coal Famine*

Meanwhile, the winter had been vanishing at the rate of twenty-four hours a day, and the fuel emergency had been correspondingly diminishing. There had been great supplies of bituminous coal available, and fuel oil had been used in much greater quantity than ever before. Gas, electricity, and kerosene had served increasingly for cooking and heating as well as for lighting. This is not to emphasize the incidental discovery that there is, after all, a great deal more wood available for burning, through the

natural reforestation of our hillsides, than had been supposed. The so-called "law of compensation" works over-time in this matter of fuel, as in everything else. The irregularity of the coal supply has undoubtedly stimulated many projects for the increased production and distribution of hydro-electric power. The available quantity of heavy combustible oil, after the gasoline and the other finer products of petroleum have been separated, is much greater than might have been supposed. This petroleum fuel is fully consumed; which is a great boon to communities that have been suffering from a new experience of soft-coal smoke.

*The Smoke  
Nuisance  
in New York*

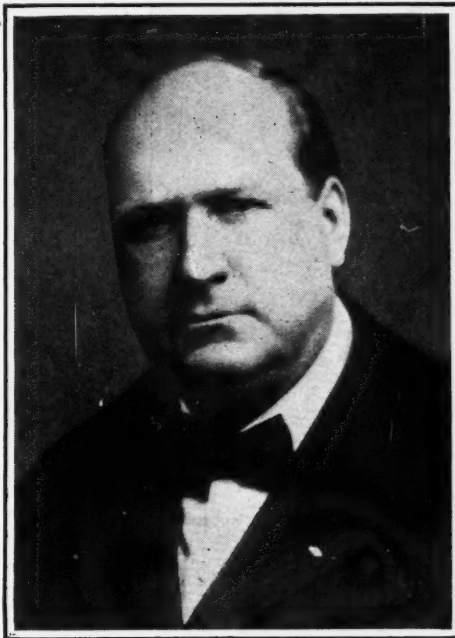
The principal inconvenience of New York City, for example, has not been due so much to a shortage of fuel as to the unaccustomed use of soft coal in furnaces that have formerly burned anthracite. Imperfect combustion has—for a part of the time, at least—made New York a smokier city than Pittsburgh or Chicago, where experience has resulted in the more general use of smoke-consuming devices. New York City's department of Public Health has been obliged to employ a large number of special inspectors, in order to report and abate the smoke nuisance. This effort was stimulated by the official report that in some tenement-house streets and neighborhoods there were hundreds of cases of illness of one sort or another, attributable to the improper burning of soft coal. Numerous arrests were made, judges warned offenders, fines were imposed, and a vigorous crusade was waged in February to enforce the anti-smoke ordinance.

*What Can  
Laws  
Accomplish?*

The question of legal remedies for social ills is one that is never settled. Recurring situations, totally unlike one another, are bound to bring this problem to the front. There are those whose minds are prone to apply theory and general statement; and one finds such people almost evenly divided. The theoretical minds that hold to non-interference, whether in such a matter as the strike deadlock in Pennsylvania or the smoke nuisance in New York, can always make an argument that seems to them unanswerable. On the other side are the theorists who see in all these difficulties a clear and unmistakable opportunity for

official interference and regulation. There is much basic truth on both sides. Government regulation is usually successful only in the measure in which it recognizes a state of society that is already moving toward the achievement of the thing desired. Thus, New York has its established record as a clean city, with pure atmosphere and brilliant sunlight. Anything that individuals do to destroy that established situation constitutes a nuisance, and the police and health authorities may well intervene. But, where a city has always burned soft coal with a certain average result of smoke-charged atmosphere, it would be out of question to attempt by arbitrary public regulation to effect an immediate and complete transformation. We have established a certain standard of freedom in employment, and we have to proceed carefully to find the best way to end a difficult strike and assert the public interest. In the depth of a severe season, Governor Allen once ended a coal strike in Kansas; and the emergency fully justified what he did. But it did not prove possible to secure full approbation for the legal theory of public control that Governor Allen had persuaded Kansas to adopt.

*Legislating for Farmers* Now it happens that there has been a serious emergency in the business life of the "corn-belt" States, and especially in the State of Iowa, due to a lack of balance between various factors of supply and demand. At Washington, there has been urgent pressure for government action to relieve these admittedly painful conditions. The proposals at Washington are so numerous that they may be said to sweep the entire gamut. There are those who think that the best service that can be rendered is to allow a disturbed balance in "the cornfields" to find its own adjustment through what is designated as "natural law in the business world." There are others who look at agriculture as a great and fundamental institution, comparable with education, public health, family life and social order, private property, a normal monetary system, a postal service, and other things that belong to the foundations of national security and well-being. They demand the fostering care of agriculture by laws and administration. But they differ greatly among themselves as to practical measures.



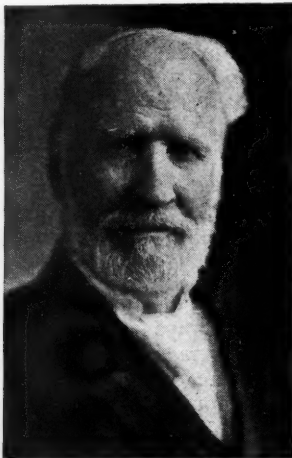
HON. JOHN HAMMILL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA

(Governor Hammill called the recent conference of corn belt States into session at the Iowa State capitol)

*Protection for the Basic Pursuit* Farm leaders observe that we have created a stupendous diversification of industry through readjustments from time to time of protective tariffs that have specified some hundreds of different commodities. They show, also, that we have brought savings banks, railroads, and other kinds of necessary business services under careful government regulation for the best interests of the public as a whole. They believe that rural life is so essential to the future welfare of the nation from every standpoint that the laws ought to protect it when it is menaced by certain large conditions, the control of which is beyond the power of the individual farmer, or of the agricultural region in which he lives. More conservative men advocate what they would call a practical compromise between a strict let-alone policy on the one hand and a far-reaching paternalism on the other. But the agricultural situation is incomparably more difficult and complicated than that of the coal industry; and legal remedies are bafflingly hard to invent and apply. What seems to be justified in the circumstances of one region makes no appeal to the farmers of some other section.



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### THREE IOWA MEN WHO HAVE SERVED AS SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AT WASHINGTON

(Hon. James Wilson, center, was a pioneer farmer in Tama County, who served in Congress and afterwards became a professor in the Iowa Agricultural College. He was made Secretary of Agriculture by President McKinley in 1897 and was retained by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, thus serving continuously for sixteen years. On the right is Hon. Edwin T. Meredith, who succeeded Dr. Houston as Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's second administration. On the left is the late Henry Wallace, who was appointed by President Harding and died before the end of his four-year term. His father was Henry Wallace, founder and editor of *Wallaces' Farmer*, published at Des Moines, and Wallaces of the third generation now conduct that journal)

#### The Corn-belt Conference

At the end of January, a notable conference of official and agricultural authorities in eleven corn belt States was held at Des Moines, having been called by Governor Hammill, of Iowa. Dr. Henry C. Taylor, at our request, has written for this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS an article upon Iowa's present agricultural condition and upon this Des Moines conference, which he attended. Dr. Taylor is himself an Iowa product, educated under eminent Iowans at Ames (the State Agricultural College) and afterwards at the University of Wisconsin, where in due time he became professor of agricultural economics. Secretary Houston called him to the agricultural department at Washington, where he remained under Secretaries Wallace, Meredith, and Gore. For some time there had been an urgent demand that Dr. Taylor return to the Northwest as an active member of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities that had been established by Professor Richard T. Ely. From the beginning, Dr. Taylor had been connected with that institution, which has now changed its base from Wisconsin and is affiliated with the Northwestern University at Chicago and Evanston. Having accepted that call, Dr. Taylor is now engaged in research work, and is making a special study of practical conditions in Iowa.

#### Mr. Roberts Distrusts Legislation

Mr. George E. Roberts, who is a high authority in Wall Street (and whose functions are rather those of an economist who presents facts and interprets conditions than those of a practical banker, although he is one of the vice-presidents of the largest bank in the country), inclines strongly to the view that agriculture must find its own adjustments. This is not due to any failure on his part to understand what has been going on in the West. Mr. Roberts was born on an Iowa farm, and was trained in business and in his views upon economic questions, while growing up in the Iowa environment and working as an editor and publisher in an Iowa newspaper office. We are presenting in this number an interview with Mr. Roberts relating to Iowa farm conditions, present and past.

#### Iowa Inspires Eloquence

We are also publishing a brilliant article by one of the ablest of the younger men of Iowa, Hon. James B. Weaver, upon the quality of the civilization that has formed itself—all within the memory of our oldest citizens—upon the rich alluvial soil of the upper Mississippi valley, shares of which other States possess, although Iowa may be called first and foremost in that group of distinctly agricultural commonwealths. Mr. Weaver is the son and namesake of an Iowa





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**HARVESTING IOWA CORN WITH THE TYPE OF MACHINE NOW IN GENERAL USE, THAT CUTS THE STALKS AND TIES THEM IN CONVENIENT BUNDLES FOR SHOCKING**

man eminent in politics and public affairs, the late Gen. James B. Weaver. Mr. George E. Roberts, in his early days, made his reputation by opposing the political and economic doctrines of Iowa's veteran radical leader General Weaver, as he also opposed the late William Jennings Bryan. The younger Weaver, who writes our article this month, is a lawyer and a member of the Iowa legislature. His economic views are more in accord with those of Mr. Roberts than with those of Mr. Bryan or his own father. His theme, however, is not the immediate farm situation, but rather the moral, intellectual, and spiritual power of the organized society that has built for Iowa a noble place among the political entities of the world, upon foundations laid by the pioneers of the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

*Iowa's Rich Cornfields and Pastures* A State like Iowa must, in the nature of things, express itself in some ways that are noteworthy. But for the streams, it used to be said that a furrow could be plowed through rich soil all the way westward from the Mississippi to the Missouri, or across Iowa from north to south. Certainly no other

State has so little land that is not arable in the highest sense. Summer warmth and moisture conditions, taken together with the depth and richness of her soil, make Iowa the greatest of our corn-producing States. Much wheat was grown in the early days; but livestock farming followed quickly, with corn, clover, and grasses as the typical crops. Corn is chiefly used for fattening hogs and beef cattle. The region in which Iowa is central is by far the most important corn and hog area of the world. A recent report, studiously compiled, upon corn-belt conditions, shows that the average Iowa farm now contains 160 acres, of which 51.84 acres are to be found planted in corn in any given year, 48.64 acres in pasture, 27.52 acres in oats, 17 acres in hay, 7.36 enclosing buildings and adjacent lots, 3.2 acres in various crops, 2 acres in wheat, 1.6 in waste land, and less than one acre in timber.

*Little Wheat in Iowa*

These figures of course apply to no particular farm; but they represent an average that applies to the more than 213,000 farms of the entire State, the total area in farms being about 33,400,000 acres. Mr. Roberts,

who is not an old man, remembers when much the greater part of the State of Iowa was in unbroken prairie sod. To-day, that State, from one margin of it to the other, is the most completely and evenly developed farming State in the Union. For most readers, the surprise contained in the figures we have cited above lies in the small acreage of wheat. Barley, rye, and flax, with various other crops, are of such small acreage that they are all comprised within the 3.2 acres which our figures assign to "other crops." Wheat growing has practically disappeared in Iowa for reasons well understood by those versed in the story of our soils, and in the principles of our agriculture.

*Where  
Wheat  
Is Grown*

Wheat is the most important single product of the soil, and it belongs as a crop to very

new and to very old areas of culture. India, Egypt, France, England are old wheat areas, producing splendid yields. New areas of wheat farming are in North and South America and Australia. Being a commodity in world demand, easily shipped, and not perishable if suitably housed and handled, wheat can be produced very cheaply and conveniently when new soils in the temperate zones first come under the plow. Corn follows wheat where conditions of climate are favorable; and corn, clover, and livestock farming, with dairy breeds more or less following the beef breeds, constitute a more mature kind of farming for the region of which Iowa is the center than the production of wheat. With the opening up of northern Minnesota, the Dakotas, and the newer parts of Nebraska and Kansas, we had a vast acreage for wheat farming, with fresh soils that were rich in the phosphates and other elements of plant food that the wheat crop requires. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana—these were the great wheat producing States up to the middle of the last century. A scientific restoration of the soils of these older States by the use of clovers and alfalfa, in a crop sequence that includes corn once in four or five years, has now brought back wheat as a reliable and successful crop in this scheme of rotation.

*Corn and  
Wheat in  
the Total*

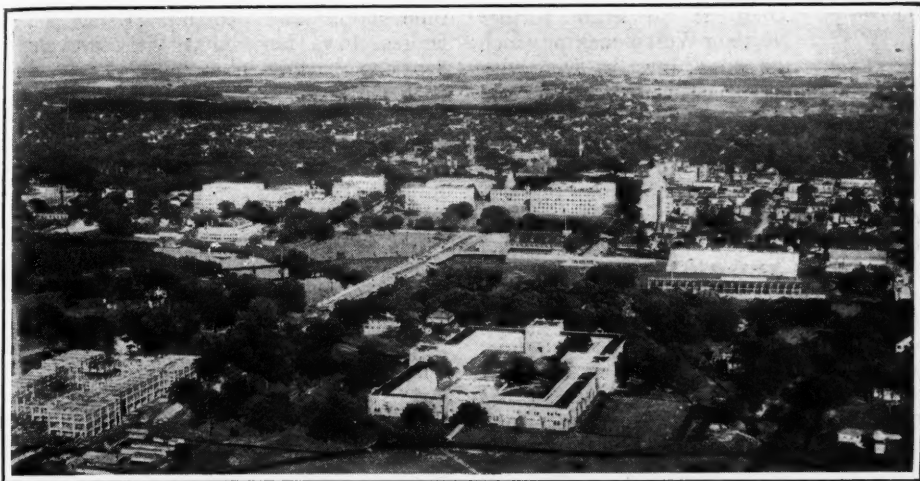
The time will come when the present areas of wheat farming in the United States will raise more clovers and corn, and will feed more

livestock. Iowa and the corn belt will then produce somewhat less corn in proportion, and will raise somewhat more wheat and other small grains in due rotation. It is scarcely realized how incomplete is the process of agricultural pioneering, and how vitally this fact bears upon the problems that a State like Iowa has to face in re-establishing the desired equilibrium. While wheat and corn do not compete with one another in a sharply direct way, the one crop being principally food for human beings and the other principally food for animals, they do in some real sense compete. They both contribute to the total food supply, as measured against the demands of the domestic and foreign markets that consume our staple supplies of bread, butter, cheese, packers' output of fresh and cured meats, and various food articles.

*More Wheat  
Acreage in  
the Southwest*

In the January number of the *Bulletin* issued by the National City Bank and written or compiled by Mr. Roberts, a letter is quoted from a "responsible business man of Dodge City, Kansas." This man has been studying the possible expansion of new wheat acreage in the Southwest. He now states that "winter wheat will, in the next few years, be sown on up to 10,000,000 acres of lands still in sod in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas." This correspondent goes on to say that this would be "equal to adding an entire State like Kansas to the wheat producing areas." It is obvious that, with an average yield as low as fifteen bushels, the plowing up and seeding to wheat of this new land, which hitherto has presumably been used for range cattle, would add 150 million bushels of wheat to our present supply. "Kansas is pretty well developed," remarks this same man; "but even southwest of Dodge, in four or five counties, 250,000 acres of sod have been broken up this last summer." This movement is due to the use of tractors and a new type of machine known as the "combine" that greatly reduces the labor cost of seeding, harvesting, and threshing. Says this writer:

Nowhere else on earth can the great bread staple be produced so cheaply. Hindoo coolies at three cents a day and Russian semi-serfs with hand labor can not compete with a farmer and two boys, who, from May to October, with tractor and "combine," can grow and harvest 500 or 600 acres of wheat, eight to ten thousand bushels, and have time to summer fallow a portion of their acreage and as



A SCENE AT IOWA CITY SHOWING THE BUILDINGS OF THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

(In the foreground at the center is a new quadrangle. To the left is the new State Medical and Hospital Building, Iowa having adopted a remarkable system whereby certain classes of patients are brought to Iowa City from all parts of the State. Further back, in the center of the picture, is shown the old capitol of the State, now one of the university buildings, a reminder of the fact that the capital had been here before its removal to Des Moines in 1857)

sidelines get their living from a flock of hens, and are raising corn and kafir, cows and swine, to fall back on. The actual labor cost per wheat bushel certainly is less than twenty cents. The land is still cheap, and half of it is still sod. The tractor development is much slower than the automobile; but the new machines are almost fool-proof, and of course the farmers are year by year more adept with machinery. Many a man has put out 1,000 acres this [last] fall and put it out in the very best condition that ever was known in the Southwest. . . . The farmers . . . are picking up the cheap lands in the neighborhood, so as to give themselves elbow room. Tractor sales in this territory are the largest in the United States, and numerous "combines" will be sold next [this] year.

*Danger of  
Stimulating  
New Production*

This correspondent of Mr. Roberts goes on to show that while the large ranges are broken up, the cattle business of the Southwest in general is greatly improving under present conditions, while at existing prices of wheat the new agriculture of that region has an outlook of amazing prosperity. Of course it is to be remembered that the Southwest is subject to disappointments due to drouth and other climatic uncertainties. But it is this kind of prospect, as illustrated by the expanding agriculture of the old cattle ranges in the Southwest and by the extraordinary increase of wheat and other farm surpluses in the Canadian Northwest, that leads Mr. Roberts to utter counsels of caution as regards government policies. He thinks that there is still undeveloped land enough so that

attempts at the maintenance of high price levels for staple farm products might have the effect of stimulating too rapidly the new production about which his correspondent writes with so much optimism.

*Best of All,  
the Human  
Crop*

There are regions of rich soil and large and constant crop yields, such as the Nile Valley, for instance, and parts of India, that in modern times have not been so successful in making the products of alluvial soils contribute to a high civilization. In Iowa, on the contrary, by far more important than the immense crops of corn, and the present high average values of the farm-lands that were given away to homesteaders seventy-five years ago or sold for \$1.25 an acre, is the human product that Iowa can exhibit. Mr. Weaver, who eulogizes his State, uses the emphasis of understatement. Like the New England that Tocqueville studied and described almost a century ago; like the Middle States in their most typical period; or like Virginia, the Carolinas, and the Old South at their best, incomparably the greatest product of the Middle West has been a race of men and women developed from a pioneering American stock, through the experiences of homemaking and State building on virgin soil, under conditions that have brought the rewards of heroic effort and courageous endurance.

*Iowa's  
Expanded  
Influence*

There is no State further North or West in making which the sons of Iowa, carrying with them the pioneer spirit of their fathers and grandfathers, have not had a large share. Not content to help build the Dakotas and Montana, they have had a large part in settling the new States of Western Canada. Very properly seeking the solace of a milder climate, scores of thousands of older Iowans have sold their valuable corn lands and have gone to California. Still other thousands of these farmers of Iowa are to be found among the people whose intelligence, industry, and accumulated resources are making the new Florida that is so largely due to specialized agriculture and fruit-growing. The southward shifting of Iowans is not at all limited to California and Florida. For years past, Iowa farmers have been going to Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and elsewhere in the South and Southwest. So general is the demand in Iowa for education that one naturally expects to find that State producing a notable supply of trained teachers, including specialists in agriculture. These Iowans are to be found in nearly all the land-grant agricultural colleges of the United States. Iowa men and women have a recognized influence in Chicago, and they find their way to business and professional life in New York and Eastern cities. This exodus does not mean an impoverishment of Iowa, but an enrichment of the country—a return movement that is natural and proper in view of the tremendous rush of the nineteenth century from the Eastern States to occupy the new lands, and populate the Hawkeye commonwealth.

*Inflation  
and Farm  
Mortgages*

Government action intended to help farmers market their crops and save themselves from bankruptcy might not be as wise in the long run as to let them work out their own salvation through coöperative efforts and other forms of self help. But there is at least a plausible ground for legislative remedies in the belief that present troubles are due chiefly to the policies of the federal government during and after the war. The war itself would have been likely enough, in any case, to have been followed by economic reactions. But the disasters of inflation and deflation had their origin in policies at Washington, rather than in the essential facts of war-

time supply and demand. Using round figures, Iowa farm mortgages aggregated \$204,000,000 in 1910 and \$490,000,000 in 1920. Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Missouri, Illinois, Texas, and Michigan follow Iowa in this order as States showing the largest volumes of farm mortgage debt. But Iowa's farm loans aggregate almost \$150,000,000 more than Wisconsin's; are about double those of Minnesota; and are considerably more than twice those of California or Missouri. While Iowa's mortgages are much larger in volume than those of any other State, we find a large number of States that have increased their farm indebtedness in much higher ratios. Several States managed to quadruple or even quintuple their farm mortgages in this one brief decade.

*Value of  
the Borrower's  
Dollar*

The borrowing was based upon a tremendous increase in the nominal value of lands, due to the ease with which money could be obtained through the government's inflation of the currency, and through the readiness of banking and investment institutions to promote land speculation. Thus the total farm mortgage debt of the United States in 1910 was slightly above \$1,700,000,000, while in 1920 it was in excess of \$4,000,000,000. This increased indebtedness means an interest payment that has to be met with dollars. And these dollars are more expensive than those that were borrowed. We are well aware that facts are in dispute as to the deflation policy pursued by the government following the cessation of war demand and the demobilization of the army. But it cannot be denied that, whereas the purchasing power of farm products in 1918 was represented by 107 as an index figure, this power was reduced to 69 in 1921, and it had recovered only to the height of 83 for the year 1924. These are government figures, 100 being taken as the normal index figure representing average prices and purchasing power for a period of five years preceding July, 1914. Of course there will be recovery.

*The Borrower's  
Troubles*

In the years when this expansion of farm mortgages was proceeding so rapidly, commodities were selling for more than double their normal price. Measured in the terms of the articles he has to buy, the farmer's dollar will now go only about two-thirds



as far as before the war. But the mortgage indebtedness he incurred when the dollar that he borrowed had a purchasing power of only fifty cents has to be met by the hard fact that it takes many more bushels of wheat or corn to pay a fixed amount of interest money than it required when the loan was contracted. Much of the indebtedness was incurred by farmers who bought additional land at excessively high prices; but much also was incurred in providing new barns, granaries, and costly machinery to meet the government's thrilling and inspiring demands for an unlimited production of food supplies with which to win the war. This sudden shifting of economic levels acts somewhat like a series of earthquakes, or violent and protracted storms at sea. Hundreds of thousands of American farmers have been made bankrupt. Some thousands of banks that seemed to be profiting greatly by the part they took in encouraging the belief in inflated values, have suffered in the debacle for which they were rather more to blame than the farmers. But the local banks, like their patrons, were themselves the victims of a general policy for which authorities at Washington must be held chiefly responsible.

*Remedies  
and Things  
to Consider*

Those who have remedies to propose should be heard open-mindedly. Undoubtedly the farm regions will win back their average prosperity; but it is sad to think of the individuals and the families that have lost more than they can hope to recover. High prices were made the basis for greatly increased assessments of farm property, and high local taxation has proved an added burden. Many people in the West hug the delusion that permanent prosperity for their region would be assured if there were better access to distant markets. Europe in due time will be almost as well able to produce its own bread, meat, butter and cheese, as is the United States. The eastern part of this country is also agricultural, outside of the large cities and towns, and it is the proper business of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas to see that their farming districts are not ruined by a flood of competing products from the middle and farther West. Within a comparatively few years excellent corn lands near railroads and within thirty or forty miles of important cities like Washington have been sold for

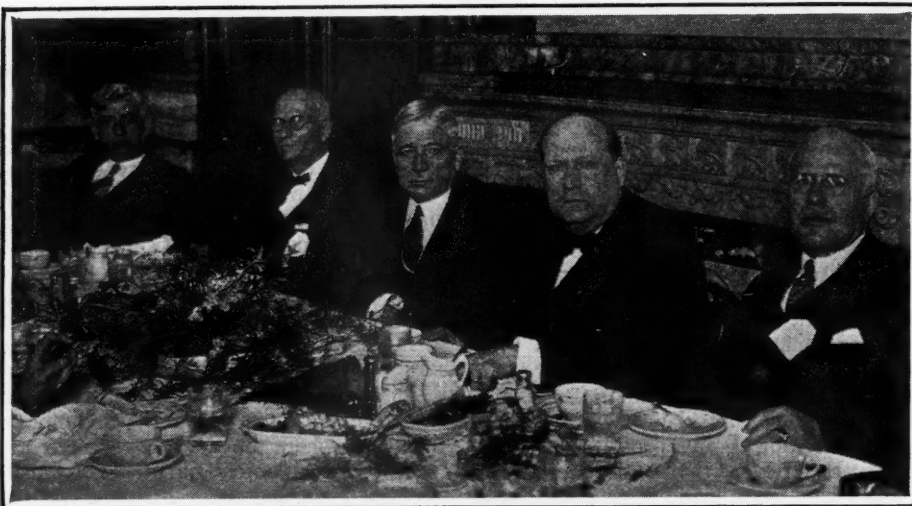
less than twenty dollars an acre, while lands hardly more productive were selling at from five to ten times as much per acre a thousand miles farther West.

*Rainbow  
Fallacies*

Here one finds an unbalanced condition due to the discouragement of Eastern farming, partly by reason of the competition of surplus food products from the prairie States. The remedy for conditions in the wheat and corn belts does not lie in compelling the people of the United States to spend, as is now proposed, something like a thousand million dollars in the improvement of three different routes to the sea. Such proposals rest upon the assumption that somewhere in the world there are markets for unlimited quantities of wheat, of corned beef and pork, and other Western products. Before the water routes were completed, we should have discovered that we can not compete *on our own terms* in European markets with Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and other regions yet to be opened up. The Mississippi Valley must not take it as self-evident that there would be a great foreign market at high prices for surplus food crops, if we could but make the railroads carry these commodities at less than the cost of the services, and could stabilize and sustain prices through an export corporation although the situation can be improved.

*"East, West,  
Home Is  
Best!"*

The true solution will be found in depending much less upon the "long haul," and in creating home markets. The best thing that could happen to the Mississippi Valley, perhaps, would be a period of very high freight rates to distant markets. Iowa would then raise more sheep and fewer hogs, and might come to rival Yorkshire in the weaving of blankets and woolen cloths. If a State like Iowa were for fifty years to be shut in upon her own resources, through some natural or artificial course of events, hundreds of new industries would spring up; the people of the State on farms and in towns alike would be far better housed than they are to-day; and the more intensive and varied agriculture would make the land produce values worth at least four times as much as the present ones. In short, Iowa should aim at importing industries, and rapidly doubling her food-consuming population.



LEADERS IN THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, RECENTLY ASSEMBLED AT DES MOINES

(Our picture shows a group at the Governor's table at the Des Moines banquet of the Corn Belt Conference. Left to right are: Congressman L. J. Dickinson, Iowa's farm leader at Washington; Gov. Carl Gunderson, of South Dakota; former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, himself an eminent farmer and live-stock man; Gov. John Hammill, of Iowa; and Gov. Ben. S. Paulen, of Kansas)

*An Era of  
Big  
Business*

Whatever else Congress may authorize as regards agriculture, we may expect that a bureau to promote coöperation will be established in the agricultural department, and that everything possible will be done to encourage the individual farmer to unite with his fellows, with a view to standardizing his products and to employing the modern methods of selling and buying on a large scale. A number of years ago many thousands of small shops and retail stores disappeared, because the department store had made them superfluous. More recently, many additional thousands of independent retailers have succumbed to the chain store movement, with its superior facilities for buying and distributing. A generation ago, many thousands of small flour mills ceased to operate, because the great mills with steel-roller equipment, each turning out hundreds of thousands of barrels per diem, could make better flour at less cost. Scores of thousands of small, unsanitary slaughter-houses were swept away, when the methods of the great meat packing industries were perfected. Within the memory of our older farmers, every village made the wagons and plows that were used in the neighborhood. In the last number of this magazine we published an article on the growth

of the baking industry, which was once carried on in the domestic kitchen, or else in very small local bakeries. The farmer, naturally and properly, has always clung to his independence and his self-directed activities. But he must now learn to recognize the principles that have swept away the small competitive unit in other lines of business. To bring about the desired changes will be no easy task, but it will be worth while.

*"Food  
Trusts"  
Under Fire*

Even before the announced merging of a number of extensive bread-making companies into the gigantic two-billion-dollar "Ward Food Products Company," the Department of Justice stepped in and asked, on February 8, for an injunction against the merger. It is unusual for the government to act in such cases until after a combination has actually been effected. In this case, however, the agents of the Department had been busy for a number of months in making inquiries as to the results, from the standpoint of the public, of the building up of large bread-making concerns that have already been in operation long enough to judge their methods. Mr. William B. Ward, the head of the proposed combination, is the son of the shrewd business man, who, more than forty years ago, began to



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#### THE SENATE'S INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED ALUMINUM MONOPOLY

(The scene above shows, on the left, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, quizzing Hon. William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General, and Attorney-General Sargent, who have appeared as witnesses before the Senate Judiciary Committee as regards the methods used to produce the Aluminum "Trust")

utilize the advantages of bread manufacturing on a large scale. About the same time that this action against Mr. Ward's colossal project was begun in Baltimore, the Federal Trade Commission began in New York City an investigation of the Continental Baking Company which was, itself, one of the units going to make up the two billion dollar Ward Food Products Company.

#### Testing the Bread Combine

To show how far away from the dimensions of bread-making of a generation ago the modern industry has progressed, it may be stated that the Continental Baking Company, which is only one of the units of the proposed super-trust, is, itself, a combination of twenty-five different concerns and one of these twenty-five was, in its turn, made up of ten sizable businesses. Mr. Ward, the genius of this extraordinary concentration of bread manufacturing maintains stoutly that the industry needs his present activities, particularly in the matter of improving the system of distribution. He avers that the process of getting so many million loaves of bread to the ultimate consumers is so cumbersome and expensive that the public is burdened with an unnecessary cost. The American people are no longer afraid of the sound of big business as they were a generation ago; but when it comes to an article as vital as bread, it is obvious that the public will demand of its servants at Washington a searching scrutiny of the results when so much competition will have been eliminated.

The wording of the attack by the Department of Justice on the yet unborn super-bread trust indicated that the department admits the greater economy and efficiency of the manufacturing and distribution of bread products under a large-scale organization. The question is whether any of these savings will get to the public.

#### Aluminum Inquiries Galore

The Aluminum Company of America is the largest manufacturer of the aluminum-ware utensils which have done so much to aid, at very small cost, the daily tasks of the housewife. It is said that the company is practically controlled by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and his family. An investigation of its status and operations by the Federal Trade Commission following complaints that this leading interest in the business had used its power to the disadvantage of smaller manufacturers and dealers, resulted in a report that the company had a "practically complete monopoly of the production of aluminum in the United States," and that it controlled the price of the metal. The Department of Justice has been making investigations for a year or more to ascertain whether the Aluminum Company was breaking the existing anti-trust laws; but Attorney-General Sargent's department does not seem, to certain aggressive and able Democratic interests, to have moved nearly so fast and decisively as it should. A recent majority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee scores the Department of Justice



MR. E. H. H. SIMMONS, PRESIDENT OF THE  
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

(Mr. Simmons has been prominent of late in the discussion of several exchange matters that have public aspects)

(a minority report defending it), and Senator Walsh of Montana, the dynamic leader of the assault, is now demanding a Senate investigation of the entire aluminum situation. Supporters of the Administration decry any new investigation while one is still being carried on by the Trade Commission and a second by the Department of Justice.

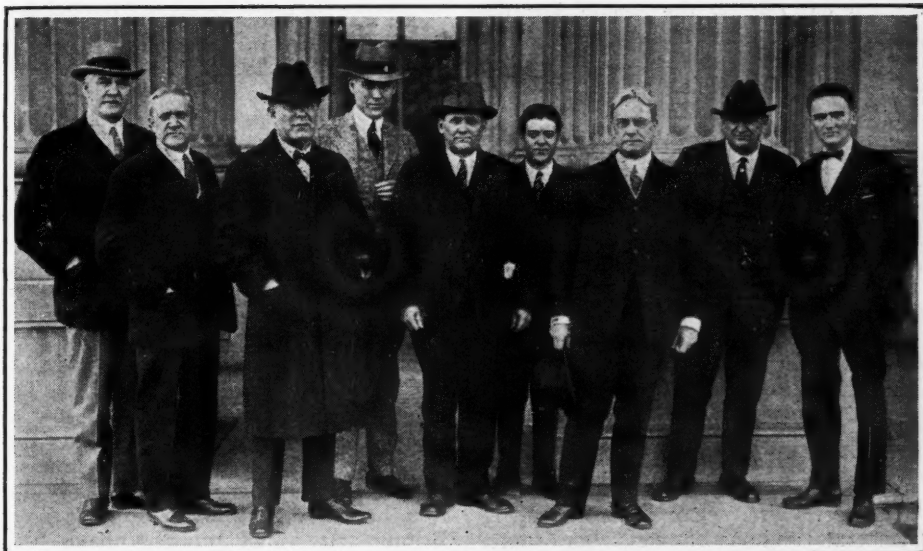
*An Optimistic Economist* In the January REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Colonel Ayres, the well-known financial analyst of Cleveland, showed in a remarkably clear and forceful article the factors which produce the cycles of prosperity and depression. He pointed out certain indications of a possible early subsidence of the present great stock market boom, and suggested that the raising of the discount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which he predicted would soon come, might well mark the beginning of the end of the boom. Colonel Ayres was exactly correct in his prognostication of the raising of the discount rate; it remains to be seen whether a general fall in the prices of securities will soon follow. Another experienced and sound

commentator, Mr. George E. Roberts, fails to find anything in the current financial and industrial situation to warrant fears of approaching "bear" markets and business depression. In his survey of general business conditions in his February *Bulletin* he finds a fairly well balanced condition of industry; the railroads handling the largest business they have ever had and doing it at a profit; the steel companies working close to capacity; the farmers doing well, except for the unbalanced situation as between corn and hogs; a great cotton crop, with cotton mills stimulated by the lower prices of raw material; enormous and sustained activity in the building trades and, best of all, a marked stability of prices. Mr. Roberts sees no signs of a let-up in industrial prosperity.

*Wall Street's Speculative Borrowings* On February 6 the Stock Exchange, for the first time in its existence, issued a statement showing the total of the money borrowed by its members as of January 30. The matter created a deal of discussion, not so much because of its novelty as because of the amount of the loans—\$3,513,174,154, which was just about a billion dollars more than had been generally estimated as the total of brokerage borrowings from banks and trust companies in carrying on the speculations and investments of their customers. The very sizable figure mentioned above is made up of the borrowings of firms that are members of the Stock Exchange. It was thought that if non-member bankers and brokers were included, the total loans for Wall Street's speculative and investment activities would probably amount to something like five billion dollars. Huge as these borrowings seem, President Simmons, of the Stock Exchange, pointed out that the whole sum reported for member firms amounted to less than "6 per cent. of the total market value of securities listed on the Exchange and about 10 per cent. of listed stock alone." Of these total loans 71 per cent. was borrowed on call and 28 per cent. on time loans.

*World Court Action at Washington* Business has been moving along at Washington smoothly and rapidly in the House of Representatives, under the leadership of Speaker Longworth and the directing minds of both parties. In the Senate, the pressure of public opinion has been so





**"IRRECONCILABLE" SENATORS WHO PROPOSE TO CONTINUE THEIR LIFE-AND-DEATH FIGHT TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF THE WORLD COURT**

(Left to right, are: John W. Harreld, of Oklahoma; George H. Moses, of New Hampshire; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota; Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa; Robert LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin; Hiram Johnson, of California; Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, and Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota)

great as to have overcome the danger of serious filibusters for the present session. The final vote on the World Court occurred on January 27, with 76 in favor and 17 against. Forty Republicans and thirty-six Democrats voted aye. This is a highly fortunate circumstance, because the United States ought not to be led into any external policies as a partisan step. The opposing Senators were to a considerable extent that Western group who act in most things as a third party. They represent a population that is quite small in proportion to that of the country as a whole. Adhesion to the World Court, therefore, may be said to have been practically unanimous. The reservations have already been explained in these pages, and are not such as the other members of the World Court should hesitate to accept. It will probably be some time before the formalities are completed by the acceptance at Geneva of our reservations. But the moral effect of the Senate's action is immediate. It is to be noted that, although practically all of the Democrats and most of the Republicans were ready for a vote on this question, it was necessary to put into effect the existing closure machinery, which requires the signatures of forty-eight members, to limit debate and fix a date for action. Every

Senator had been given ample time to talk, and the behavior of those who were unwilling to allow business to be done can hardly be called praiseworthy.

*Tax Bill  
Well Handled  
in Senate*

The tax bill during the early part of February moved along in the Senate—again under the almost resistless pressure of public opinion—with gratifying speed, in view of the filibustering disposition of a handful of Senators. As leader in charge of the finance committee's bill, Senator Smoot insisted upon long daily sessions, and one disputed clause after another was acted upon. Thus, on February 8, the Senate reached a vote on the question of publicity for income tax returns, with the result that the Norris amendment to retain the publicity feature was beaten by a vote of 49 to 32, after an exhausting debate in which Mr. Norris himself held the floor continuously for five hours and thirty-five minutes. With this Norris amendment disposed of, it had become practically certain that the finance committee's bill as a whole, with few changes, would have been passed before the middle of February, so that the conference committee might have ample time to report back to the two houses by the first of March. The estate

tax was cut out by the Senate, but the House is not expected to concur.

*The Copeland Resolution* Meanwhile, an example of the somewhat absurd methods of the Senate was furnished by the treatment of the resolution offered by Senator Copeland of New York, asking President Coolidge to call anthracite operators and miners into conference at the White House. Senator Copeland had for some time made it a practice to call up his resolution every day. On Friday, February 5, the Senate voted against the resolution, 48 to 28. On Saturday, the sixth, a vote was taken again, and the resolution was rejected by 43 to 38. On Tuesday, the ninth, the question was voted on again, and with a surprising reversal. The Copeland resolution was adopted by a vote of 54 to 21. Twenty-six Republicans, 27 Democrats, and one Farmer-Labor Senator voted for the resolution, while nineteen Republicans and two Democrats voted against it. The President at once allowed the information to be given to the press that, while he appreciated the Senate's desire to have the coal strike ended, he had discovered no fresh reason for seeking the proposed conference, and would not therefore be guided by the Copeland suggestion. It was further intimated in Administration quarters that it was probably desirable to have passed the Copeland resolution in order to get it out of the way, and thus save the Senate's time for completion of the tax bill. All of which would make the Senate's methods appear rather juvenile, while the President was looking on with the patience, good temper, and wise understanding of an experienced schoolmaster.

*The Debt Settlements in Congress* Shortly after our last number went to press, the House of Representatives ratified the Italian war debt settlement. This was in accordance with the President's view that Congress should endorse the agreement between our war debt settlement commission and the Italian visiting commission, as previously noted. The vote was 257 to 133, most of the opponents being Democrats. The House also ratified the debt settlements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Esthonia, and Latvia. It remains for the Senate to act upon these settlements, and enough has been said to show that opposition will be bitter and protracted. It is to be

hoped that the public opinion of the country will not fail to support the adjustments agreed to by our own debt commissioners, and recommended by the Administration. On the strength of their success at Washington, the Italian financiers went to London and reached a settlement with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, and his advisers. This English settlement is different in details, but in its main terms not greatly unlike the American adjustment. Mr. Churchill was anxious to receive more ready money in immediate payments, in consideration of which he was willing to make future payments less than the American settlement calls for. The only important war debt between governments that now remains unsettled (disregarding, of course, the futile claims against Russia) are the great sums nominally due from France to the United States and Great Britain. It would probably have been best all around if our Washington authorities had agreed upon a settlement when Mr. Caillaux and his colleagues came here on their mission in the third week of September. However that may be, an agreement in the near future would be advantageous to France, and not detrimental to the real interests of the United States.

*Hot Words  
and a Soft  
Answer*

It was deeply to be regretted that there should have been a flare-up early in February that threatened to disturb the improved relations following the Locarno agreements. Mussolini has managed to bring the spirit of Italian nationalism to a white heat; and the slightest hint on the part of the Bavarians or Austrians that they sympathize with the plight of the German-speaking mountaineers on what is now the Italian side of the Tyrol was sure to make the Italian press belligerent in tone, and to start a fresh flow of torrential eloquence on the part of "Duce" Mussolini, with a responsive expression from D'Annunzio. It was feared that all this might delay the entrance of Germany into the League; but Herr Stresemann showed himself capable of restraint, and the new spirit of a peace-seeking Europe indicated that it was capable of dominating a situation that under other circumstances would have been dangerous. Bavaria had given some verbal provocation to Italy, but the slight breach will be healed. There is no real question at stake, and no ground for agitation.

*Sincerity  
Europe's  
Chief Need*

Italy's new boundaries are of course in no danger whatsoever; but Mussolini finds it increasingly desirable to melt down all elements of opposition to his Fascist rule in the super-heated crucible of Italian patriotism. It is necessary to have some faith in the honesty and sincerity of the European public opinion that has entered into the Locarno agreements. The great nations have promised to abandon the appeal to force and to settle differences, when they have any, by arbitration. Europe has a golden age before it if it can but believe in itself and keep its promises. It is going to be hard to suppress the blusterers, and especially to live down the influence of the nasty European journalism that has always fomented suspicion and distrust, and has thriven upon international prejudice and ill-will. There will perhaps emerge a new European journalism, inspired by intelligence and with a sense of honor and responsibility, such as one finds in a newspaper like the *Manchester Guardian* or the *New York Times*, to name only two newspapers where many others are similarly worthy.

*Peace Is  
a Matter  
of Sincerity*

We have remarked in the opening pages of this editorial survey that the universal interest in such a typical episode as the rescue of imperiled sailors by Captain Fried and



ITALY'S MASTER, BENITO MUSSOLINI

(This latest photograph of the Italian Dictator and Premier has been made officially for the Fascisti Government, and represents impressively Europe's foremost exponent of the idea of the dictatorship as superseding parliamentarism)

the crew of the *President Roosevelt* is due to the welcome appeal that the story makes to our confidence in the high qualities of human character. The problem of peace in Europe also resolves itself into faith in the sincerity of the people who have suffered in the bereavements and devastation of war, and who are coming to see that peace can be as well assured in Europe as in North America if only private individuals will seek it with confidence and with a will to practise the spirit of the Golden Rule. Germans and Italians, Frenchmen and Poles, must accept in good faith the purpose and spirit of the Locarno agreements. It will be the easier to abstain from aggression if harmony can be shown to yield positive benefits. Coöperation and unity in whatever makes for the common welfare of the European peoples will curb the dangerous impulses of an insatiate nationalism.

*Prohibition  
—Always a  
Topic*

While in the United States the discussion of prohibition is never-ending, it takes on new phases from time to time. At present, there is under way a series of improvements



THE FALSIFYING PRESS

(Not only in Hungary, but also in Germany, the press produces its falsifications)  
From *Lachen Links* (Berlin, Germany)

in the machinery for enforcing the law. A separate prohibition bureau is to be established in the Treasury Department, thus relieving the Internal Revenue Bureau. Ultimately it would seem logical to transfer the whole business of enforcing the Volstead Act from the Treasury to the Department of Justice. Meanwhile it is also proposed, very properly, to put the employees of the federal prohibition bureau under civil service rules. A statement made early in February by Dr. Empringham as an official of the Church Temperance Society was somewhat hastily assumed in Congress and elsewhere to be an authorized expression of the Episcopal Church. It soon appeared, however, that this temperance society had been regarded in Episcopal circles as practically moribund, and that the Empringham pronouncement against prohibition was in no sense representative. It was alleged to be based upon a referendum; but the press seemed unable to elicit any information as to the exact nature, extent, or results of Dr. Empringham's inquiries.

*Bishops  
Rally to  
the Cause*

Fortunately, the episode gave the leaders of the Episcopal Church the most favorable opportunity to express themselves and to gain attention. They utilized it with remarkable effect. Bishop Manning of New York preached a sermon in the cathedral that supported the prohibition cause with no ambiguity whatever. The great majority of the Episcopal bishops of the country took

similar ground. They called upon all good citizens to uphold the law, and they set forth the advantages that the country has derived from the closing of saloons and the gradually lessened use of alcoholic drinks, while admitting and deploring the fact that there is much violation of the law, especially in large Eastern cities.

*Habits  
Precede  
Laws*

Churches and moral leaders are beginning to arouse themselves to the fact that such extreme enactments as prohibition, in order to be tolerated and to be fairly successful, must follow rather than precede the habits, customs, and beliefs that are prevalent among the people. The total abstinence movement in the United States is more than a hundred years old; and it made its way as a moral and religious crusade against the terrible evils resulting from alcoholic drink. Following this moral crusade, there came local option laws under which communities that had generally accepted the total abstinence rule as a matter of personal conduct, closed up the local drinking saloons that had become a scandal and a nuisance. Local option extended the dry areas until in many States it was placed upon a county basis. In due time, following the earlier examples of Maine and Kansas, the temperance movement resulted in State-wide prohibition in the West and South. Legislation prohibiting the liquor traffic was actually existent throughout the greater part of the area of the United States, when we entered the World War in 1917. To many thoughtful people, it seemed best to leave the movement where it was, rather than to seek nation-wide prohibition. But President Wilson enforced temporary prohibition under the exercise of the war power conferred upon him; and this produced a situation that promptly induced the requisite number of States to accept the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

*Enforcement  
Versus  
"Modification"*

It was always plain that such a law could not be completely enforced. For that matter, all sorts of offenses are daily committed in violation of various laws. But the great extent to which prohibition has resulted in closing saloons, and in ending the manufacture of alcoholic drinks on the great scale as a legitimate business, is obvious. When the people adopted the eighteenth amend-



HE MUST GET A LARGER MOP, OR ELSE NOT BE SO PARTICULAR ABOUT A DRY FLOOR

From the *Citizen* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

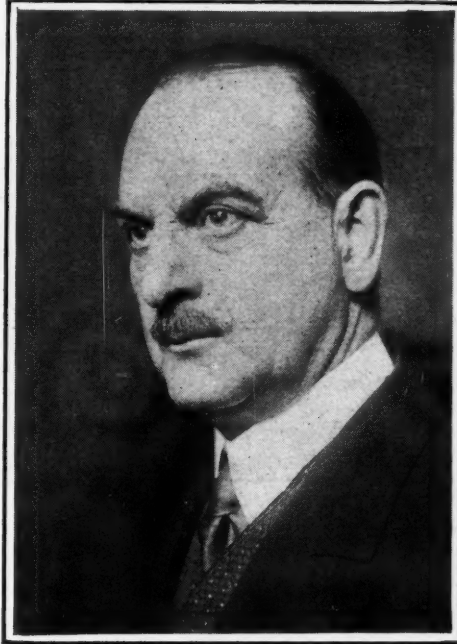


ment, they understood it to mean the kind of prohibition that already existed in a majority of the States, and that had been put into force everywhere by war-time law. The idea that wine and beer may be sold freely again, by a modification of the Volstead Act, without changing the Constitution, is an insult to ordinary intelligence.

*"Moral Suasion" Is the Basis* One thing should be taken seriously to heart by the churches, and by the moral leaders who uphold prohibition. Such laws in this country have followed the so-called "Blue Ribbon movement" of an earlier day. The people had come to believe in total abstinence as a necessary moral reform. The churches had made it a large part of their business to urge this view of the liquor evil upon the individual conscience, and had begun with children in the Sunday schools. Prohibition laws can be fairly well enforced if they are in accord with the habits and beliefs of the people at large.

*The Practical Argument* There is much more urgent practical occasion for prohibition to-day than there was a generation ago. The number of automobiles in use in many communities is fully equal to the number of families. Railroads long ago enforced total abstinence upon engine-drivers and trainmen for obvious reasons. Most of the serious accidents in the use of automobiles are due to alcohol. Such stimulants were never suited to our North American climate, whatever may be said about Europe; and certainly they are altogether out of place in this age of automobiles, and of many other complex conditions of life that require clear-headedness, accuracy of judgment, and perfect self-control. Millions of new automobiles, trucks and auto buses have been put into use in the past year; and every one of them furnishes a fresh argument for prohibition.

*Western and Eastern Europe* Our readers will not fail to appreciate the breadth of view and the remarkable grasp of salient facts that are shown in the seven chapters of Mr. Simonds' article in our present number. Writing from London, our contributor deals first with British problems, then with the trend toward dictatorships on the European continent, after which occur his observations upon the inefficiency of the French parliamentary



HON. OGDEN H. HAMMOND, NEW AMERICAN  
AMBASSADOR AT MADRID

(Mr. Hammond, who had come originally from Kentucky, graduated at Yale in the class of 1893, and some years afterwards came to New York, and has been a successful real estate man. Living in New Jersey, he has served in the State legislature and as head of the State Board of Charities and in other ways has shown himself a public spirited citizen.)

system, the strife of factions in Germany, the reasons for Mussolini's control, and finally an analysis of the future possibilities of Italian expansion. Mr. Simonds' article next month will come from Paris; and his present trip will include a tour of the capitals of the smaller countries of Eastern Europe. He sees a comparatively tranquil future now for the Western European countries. Thus the death of the great Belgian, Cardinal Mercier, to whose character and services Dr. John H. Finley pays a fine tribute in our pages this month, has come at a time when his country's security is assured to the full extent of his hopes. During the immediate future, we shall find European countries engaged in an intense effort to recover economic stability. There is greater stress in Poland and eastern Europe from business depression than most Americans have been aware. American Jews are raising a large fund for the relief of members of their faith in Poland, Rumania, Russia, and other parts of eastern Europe.



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#### THE SIGNING OF TWO TREATIES WITH MEXICO

(Though there has been renewed discussion regarding American land rights under a retroactive feature of the Mexican constitution, not wholly friendly in tone, there have also been recent signs of progress toward complete neighborly harmony. The Mexican Ambassador, Manuel Tellez, and the American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, are here signing treaties designed to prevent the smuggling of aliens across the border and to provide for extradition of criminals)

## THE GIST OF A MONTH'S NEWS

FROM JANUARY 15, TO FEBRUARY 15, 1926

### I. PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

January 15.—The House ratifies the Italian war-debt settlement for payment of \$2,407,000,000 in sixty-two years, voting 257 to 133 (113 of the opposition are Democrats); the agreement goes to the Senate.

January 16.—The House ratifies war-debt agreements with five European Powers—Belgium, \$417,780,000; Czechoslovakia, \$115,000,000; Rumania, \$44,590,000; Esthonia, \$13,830,000; and Latvia, \$5,775,000—a total of \$596,975,000.

January 18.—The House, with but one dissenting vote, appropriates \$50,000 for American delegates to the preliminary League Disarmament conference.

January 20.—In the Senate, the amended non-partisan tax-reduction bill is reported out of committee with an estimated decrease of \$352,661,000, which is \$25,500,000 more than the House bill.

January 25.—The Senate, for the second time since 1917, invokes a cloture rule (voting 68 to 26), ending debate on the question of adherence to the World Court.

The Senate Judiciary Committee closes hearings on the investigation of the case against the Aluminum Company of America as handled by the Attorney-General.

The House passes the Naval appropriation bill carrying \$321,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, including \$300,000 for an all-metal dirigible but rejecting \$9,100,000 for additional airplanes.

January 27.—The Senate, voting 76 to 17, ap-

proves United States adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice; 14 Republicans, 2 Democrats, and 1 Independent form the minority; there are five protective reservations.

January 28.—In the House, General Patrick's aviation corps bill is introduced by J. M. Wainwright (Rep., N. Y.).

January 29.—The Senate unanimously provides \$50,000 for delegates to the Geneva disarmament conference.

Before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, Secretary Hoover outlines a plan for 10,000 miles of river and lake waterway development for the Middle West (see page 239).

February 1.—In the House, the Appropriations Committee reports the first deficiency bill, amounting to \$7,574,491, for additional men and vessels for the Coast Guard to aid in suppressing rum-running.

February 2.—The special Senate committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau reports that \$100,000,000 of war amortization deductions have been allowed, "not based on the solicitor's rulings."

The Senate votes to increase the corporation tax to 13½ per cent. (from 12½), and to repeal the capital-stock tax.

February 3.—The Senate approves the surtax rates recommended by the Finance Committee, up to 20 per cent. on incomes over \$100,000; the maximum is half that of the present law.

February 8.—The Senate (49 to 32) defeats the

Norris amendment to make public all income-tax returns; the committee's proposal for publicity of amount paid is stricken out.

February 9.—The Senate (55 to 21) adopts a resolution offered by Mr. Copeland (Dem., N. Y.) asking the President to intervene in the protracted coal strike.

February 10.—The Senate approves repeal of the estate tax and taxes on theater admissions and automobiles, adding \$125,000,000 to the House tax reduction program of \$352,600,000.

February 12.—In the Senate, the Tax Reduction bill is passed by vote of 58 to 9, with a total decrease of \$456,261,000 in taxes; the \$103,000,000 difference from the House bill will be adjusted in conference.

## II. DOMESTIC POLITICAL NOTES

January 19.—A. Harry Moore is inaugurated Governor of New Jersey.

Surg.-Gen. Hugh S. Cumming's committee of public health experts reports that there is no good reason for prohibiting the use of motor gasoline containing tetra-ethyl lead; but further research on worker's protection in manufacture is to be made.

January 20.—President Coolidge urges State Governors to attend a conference March 23 on street and highway safety; in 1925 more than 100,000 persons were injured and 24,000 killed.

January 28.—At New York, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company offers to help Mayor Walker to solve city subway problems.

January 29.—Col. William Mitchell, formerly Chief of the Air Service, resigns from the Army, after the President sustains in most part the sentence of a court martial.

January 30.—President Coolidge delivers his annual budget message to the business organization of the Government; the federal payroll of December 31, 1925, carried 114,696 less employees than in 1920, excluding postal service.

January 31.—Senator Thomas J. Walsh gives a dinner to leading national Democrats, who plan issues and campaign strategy for the coming congressional elections.

February 1.—Harry Flood Byrd is inaugurated Governor of Virginia.

February 2.—At Lexington, Ky., a Negro murder case is disposed of quickly by a court protected by 1000 troops.

The Pennsylvania Senate, in compliance with New Jersey's wishes, provides for collection of tolls on the Philadelphia-Camden bridge over the Delaware; the bill goes to the House.

February 3.—Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, announces his candidacy for a third term in November; he has served seven years, and will campaign for State's rights in prohibition, education, and child-labor legislation.

February 8.—The Government starts action at Baltimore to prevent the proposed \$2,000,000,000 Ward Food Products Corporation baking merger, alleging violation of anti-trust laws.

State militia at Georgetown, Del., break up a riot as the court-house is threatened during trial of a Negro.

February 9.—The New York legislature extends the emergency rent laws, excepting high-priced apartments.

February 10.—The Filipino Nacionalista and Democra parties consolidate to form a National Supreme Council at Manila to conduct independence propaganda.

## III. ITALIAN AFFAIRS

January 16.—Premier Mussolini assumes the portfolio of national defense, consisting of army, navy, and aviation.

January 22.—The Chamber of Deputies approves the Locarno treaties.

January 25.—The Senate completes passage of the bill to disfranchise non-resident citizens and confiscate their property for acts against the national interest.

January 27.—The war-debt settlement with Great Britain is signed at London by Count Volpi and Winston Churchill; Italy will pay about £4,500,000 a year for sixty-two years on her war debt of \$2,837,000,000.

February 4.—An Italian military expedition of 2,000 troops starts to occupy Jarabub, recently ceded by Egypt and 200 miles in the desert.

February 6.—Premier Mussolini warns Germany to stop Bavarian agitation in the Italian Tyrol.

February 9.—Dr. Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, answers Mussolini and says that "the German people want to live in peace."

February 10.—Premier Mussolini reiterates that German propaganda has been active against Italy among Tuetons in the Tyrol; he refuses to permit the question of racial minorities there to be brought up in the League.

## IV. THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

January 16.—Russia offers to attend the Geneva disarmament conference only if amends are made by the Swiss Government for the assassination of Vorovsky at Lausanne three years ago.

January 17.—The Soviet Cabinet is remodelled; Leo Kamenef is transferred from chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense and Vice-Premier to head of the consolidated Trade Department, and G. Y. Sokolnikoff is removed as Commissar of Finance.

January 21.—An ultimatum is sent to China, demanding cessation of military interference with railroad operation at Harbin on the South Manchuria Railway; a similar protest is sent to Chang, at Mukden.

January 23.—Moscow demands of Peking and General Chang the release of M. Ivanoff, Chinese Eastern Railway manager; restoration of order in the Harbin sector; and fulfillment of treaty obligations.

## V. OTHER FOREIGN POLITICS

January 15.—Turkey is reported to have adopted the Swiss Civil Code, which will result in suppression of polygamy.

January 26.—Reijiro Wakatsuki, Japanese Minister of Home Affairs, is appointed acting Premier, in place of Viscount T. Kato, who is dying.

January 28.—Chancellor Luther's new cabinet in Germany receives a vote of confidence, 160 to 150; the Peoples' parties, Center, and Democrats support the Government, and the Nationalists and Communists oppose it; 131 Socialists abstain from voting.

The French Chamber debates tax reform to meet a budget deficit of 4,500,000,000 francs; the army reduction bill is submitted, cutting thirty-two divisions to twenty, enlistments running for one year instead of eighteen months.

January 30.—The Japanese universal manhood suffrage law takes effect, adding 10,000,000 to the polling lists; men over twenty-five may vote without holding property, but impecunious persons are barred. . . . Reijiro Wakatsuki is confirmed as Premier, Viscount Kato having died.

February 2.—Four members of the German Black Reichswehr Feme are sentenced to death; the Feme is a secret army organization blamed for recent assassinations.

The British Parliament is opened with medieval pomp.

February 4.—The German Reichstag postpones all legislation for settlement of royal claims until June 30; Berlin changes the name of Koenigs Platz, affixed in 1864, to Platz der Republik.

February 11.—The Mexican Attorney-General orders nationalization of all church property and arrest and deportation of all foreign priests and nuns.

## VI. IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS

January 15.—A unified superpower scheme for England is broached by Premier Baldwin at Birmingham; there are 540 electric generating stations which will be converted to sixty pit-head generators, the remainder to be operated as distributors; Great Britain uses only 200 units of electricity per capita; Canada 900; the United States 500.

January 17.—Total Government costs in the United States for Federal, State, and local authori-

ties rose from \$2,919,000,000 in 1913 to \$10,252,000,000 in 1924, and increased 1.1 per cent. that year over 1923, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

January 19.—To afford a better index of credit conditions, the Federal Reserve Board and the New York Stock Exchange arrange to publish monthly detailed information as to brokers' loans on stocks and bonds and their sources of credit.

January 21.—The Sennar Dam is officially opened at Abmakwar, in the Egyptian Sudan; 300,000 acres are irrigated by the project and the chief crop will be cotton.

January 22.—The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company buys an interest in Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway in order to merge 13,585 miles of railroad.

January 23.—The report of a joint committee of the Department of Commerce and the American Engineering Council urges a bureau of civil aeronautics and coordination of non-military air work in defense departments.

January 24.—The Greek dictator, Pangalos, decrees a forced internal loan of 1,250,000,000 drachmas, payable in twenty years at 6 per cent.

January 27.—The New York Stock Exchange considers the problem of non-voting stock and of separate listing for such securities, where bankers or promoters retain voting control and the public finances the company.

January 28.—The Federal Reserve Board reports that savings deposits on January 1 in 884 banks in selected centers amounted to \$8,082,071,000, which is about \$100,000,000 more than last year.

January 29.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company starts an investigation of funeral costs as a part of its welfare program.

January 30.—The Department of Agriculture reports that all farm crops except hay and potatoes sold for less on January 15 than a year ago.

February 1.—Railroads throughout the country are served by Railway Brotherhoods with demands for increased pay amounting to about \$500,000,000.

February 3.—The new interim tariff schedule, which China desires for three years, with an interior import duty of 20 per cent., is published at Shanghai by *World Trade*.

February 7.—Leading railroads in the United States are reported to have earned \$1,136,973,477 net in 1925.

February 9.—The Pullman Company raises the pay of 12,000 porters and maids \$1,000,000; their wages are 23.75 per cent. higher than during the war and 141 per cent. more than in 1913.

February 10.—The Federal Oil Conservation Board begins public hearings at Washington.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies approves the American war debt settlement, voting 75 to 9.

February 11.—The Consolidated Stock Exchange at New York through its Board of Governors decides to dissolve.

The Chase National Bank and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, both of New York City, are consolidated in a merger with total assets of \$1,025,000,000.

February 12.—The anthracite coal strike, declared September 1, is settled; 158,000 men will return to work for five years, and a conciliation



THE COAL SHORTAGE IN NEW YORK

(When the anthracite strike ended on February 12, the poor of the metropolis—still suffering from two heavy snowstorms—were obtaining their coal in small quantities from markets maintained by city authorities or by public-spirited dealers)



board is created whose arbitration is final (the total wage loss was about \$150,000,000, production loss nearly 40,000,000 tons).

## VII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

January 15.—The Chilean appeal from General Pershing's decision as to dates for registration and voting in the Tacna-Arica plebiscite is dismissed.

The League Secretariat announces a decision by the United States to transmit all treaties.

January 18.—The Iraq House of Representatives ratifies the British mandate treaty by 58 favoring votes; the Nationalists absent themselves.

January 19.—Señor Aaron Saenz, Mexican Foreign Secretary, issues a statement in defense of the new oil and land laws providing that foreigners may not acquire greater rights to Mexican properties than Mexican citizens enjoy and forbidding foreign ownership of border or coastwise lands.

January 21.—The Mexican Government replies to the American note of January 9 protesting recent land laws.

The League of Nations invites the United States to attend on May 12 a conference on passports.

January 25.—The United States Government refuses to recognize General Emiliano Chamorro as President of Nicaragua.

January 27.—Radu T. Djuvara is appointed to succeed Prince Bibesco as Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington.

January 30.—The British army evacuates the Cologne district of Germany.

February 2.—The United States sends a second note to Mexico protesting retroactive features of the land and oil laws as confiscatory.

February 6.—Augustin Edwards resigns as head of the Chilean delegation on the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Commission.

February 9.—Lord Reading, retiring Viceroy of India, announces creation of a royal Indian navy and reconstruction of the merchant marine.

February 10.—The British Government protests Mexican anti-alien land laws.

The League preliminary disarmament conference is postponed.

February 12.—Mexico replies to the American note protesting anti-alien land and oil laws.

The League Council convokes a special session of the Assembly at Geneva March 8 to admit Germany to membership.

## VIII. OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

January 17.—The 220th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth is celebrated.

Daniel Guggenheim announces the establishment of a fund of \$2,500,000 for the promotion of aeronautics.

January 18.—The Women's Industrial Conference holds its first session at Washington; President Coolidge sends a message in which he says that "women can never escape the responsibility of home and children," and "millions of working women are homemakers."

January 21.—Dr. Edwin Hubble announces discovery of a new universe 700,000 light years away; this external galaxy is entirely outside the earth's system and has bright and dim stars and nebulae.

January 24.—Scientists in the University of



GEN. THEODORE PANGALOS, GREEK  
DICTATOR

(Who, on January 3, announced a dictatorship by himself as Premier, and, on the following day, declared the Republican Constitution null and void. The Venizelos parliamentarism is submerged under a "strong" government planning to revive ancient Greek prestige on the eastern Mediterranean. Pangalos was Chief of Staff in Asia Minor from May, 1919, to November, 1920. With the advent of the royalist regime he retired to private life and came into the premiership in June, 1925, by a coup d'état. He has achieved internal political peace by sheer force of personality.)

Amsterdam transmute lead into mercury and thallium by intense heat in a high vacuum.

January 26.—The international radio test enters its third night, for the first time without atmospheric disturbances of S O S calls from ocean liners in distress; and extensive broadcast communication is established.

January 27-28.—The North Atlantic steamship lane witnesses thrilling exploits in violent weather (see page 308).

January 28.—From New York City to the Santa Clara Valley, Calif., a cold wave and gales cause death and suffering; snow falls in Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and north of Virginia; temperatures range from 30° below zero, Fahrenheit, at Duluth to 7° above at New York, with zero weather in Maryland and Southern Kentucky.

Mary Lewis, a former choir singer of Little Rock, Ark., and one time "Follies" girl, makes her début in grand opera as *Mimi* in "La Bohème" at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

January 29.—Lieut. John A. Macready breaks the American altitude record by flying 35,900 feet; temperature was 61½ deg. below zero, Centigrade.

February 1.—Leading editors and journalists of the South confer at Nashville, Tenn., on developing Southern university education.

February 2.—The National Baseball League

holds a dinner at New York in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary.

February 3.—Captain Fried and the officers and men of the *President Roosevelt* are honored in England for gallantry in saving life at sea.

February 4.—Dr. Hugh Scott Taylor, of Princeton University, announces the discovery of a new method of producing peroxide, without water or intermediate steps, at ordinary pressure and temperature, by collision of hydrogen molecules with mercury atoms.

Fraternities at the University of Missouri pledge concerted action to stamp out drinking among Greek letter societies.

February 10.—The Spanish airplane *Ne Plus Ultra* completes its flight to Buenos Aires from Palos, Spain, via Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, having started January 22.

President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company awards medals to twenty-four employees for heroism beyond the line of duty.

February 12.—The Roosevelt party returns to Paris from its Field Museum expedition to Thibet for specimens of ovis poli.

### IX. OBITUARY RECORD

January 15.—Charles Mortimer Englis, ship-builder, 68. . . . John Marshall Holcombe, well known Connecticut life insurance man, 77. . . . Frank Fremont Reed, Chicago copyright lawyer, 68. . . . Enrico Toselli, Italian composer 42.

January 16.—Adam Brown, Canadian railway pioneer, 99.

January 17.—Dr. Archibald Cunningham Harrison, noted surgeon, 52.

January 18.—Dr. Patrick E. Quinn, a government authority on animal diseases, 53.

January 19.—John Campbell Greenway, Arizona mining engineer, and former Rough Rider, 53. . . . Dr. Crosby A. Perry, well known Vermont surgeon. . . . George Emerson Bird, former Justice of Maine Supreme Court, 79.

January 20.—Wilbur F. Nichols, Massachusetts educator, 68.

January 21.—Charles Montague Doughty, explorer of Arabia, author, 82. . . . Dr. Camillo Golgi, Italian histologist at Pavia, 86.

January 22.—Professor Hans Carl Gunther von Jagemann, noted philologist, of Boston, 66. . . . George M. Stadelman, rubber expert, 54. . . . John Edward Raker, Representative in Congress from California, 63. . . . Augusto Villaneuva, Chilean financier.

January 23.—Cardinal Desiré Mercier, Primate of Belgium, who worked for unity of Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches, 74. . . . Dr. O. L. Pothier, New Orleans authority on tropical medicine. . . . Rear-Admiral R. A. Ross, U. S. N., retired, 80. . . . Sir William Henry Doveton Haggard, British diplomatist, 70.

January 24.—Joseph Carl Breil, of Los Angeles, composer, 55. . . . Alphonzo Benjamin Bowers, noted hydraulic engineer and inventor, 95. . . . Prof. William Warren Bird, mechanical engineer.

January 25.—Burt Leslie Fenner, architect, 56.

January 26.—Dr. Ralph Winfred Tower, scientist and librarian of the American Museum of Natural History, 55. . . . Col. George Soule, New Orleans educator, 91.

January 27.—Charles Payson Treat, railway builder, 78.

January 28.—Viscount Takaaki Kato, Premier of Japan, 66. . . . Ben Foster, noted landscape painter, 73. . . . Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, the Jewish reform Rabbi and scholar, 82. . . . Dr. G. A. H. Kellner, Rochester (N. Y.), scientist, 52.

January 29.—Leonard Metcalf, Boston consulting engineer, 56. . . . Friedrich Schirmer, composer. . . . Dr. Thomas McClelland, president emeritus of Knox College, 80. . . . William Pitt Shattuck, Minneapolis inventor, 65.

January 30.—John W. Hogan, former Court of Appeals Judge, of New York, 72. . . . William J. Betts, Connecticut educator, 79. . . . Joseph B. McCall, Philadelphia public-utility expert, 56. . . . William Tufts Brigham, Honolulu scientist and ethnologist, 85.

January 31.—George Vere Hobart, well-known playwright, 59.

February 2.—William Madison Wood, Massachusetts woolen manufacturer, 68. . . . Andrew Parker Nevin, lawyer, 50. . . . George Carroll Curtis, of Boston, noted geographic sculptor, 53. . . . Gen. Vladimir Soukhomlinoff, former Russian Imperial Minister of War, 78.

February 3.—Dr. Laura Drake Gill, noted educator, 65. . . . Winthrop Lippitt Marvin, manager of American Steamship Owners' Association, 62. . . . Wible Lawrence Mapother, railroad president of Louisville (Ky.), 53. . . . James D. L. Henderson, Philadelphia woolen manufacturer, 62.

February 4.—Leon Adolphe Willette, famous for his "Pierrot" cartoons, 60. . . . Prof. William Alonzo Stocking, Jr., Cornell University dairy expert, 54.

February 5.—Prof. Gustav Eberlein, noted German sculptor, 79.

February 6.—Henry B. Zevely, surety expert, 68. . . . John Jacob Quencer, corporation lawyer, 53. . . . Carrie Clark Ward, actress, 64.

February 8.—Dr. William Bateson, noted English stock breeding scientist, 66.

February 9.—Brig.-Gen. Edward John McClernand, U. S. A., retired, 78. . . . Dr. Thomas Buck Hine, Chicago chemist who invented the aerial smoke screen, 38. . . . Milton G. Urner, Maryland lawyer and banker, 86. . . . Giuseppe Pesigax, famous Alpine guide, 68. . . . James A. Devine, actor, 50. . . . Paul Fauchille, international jurist.

February 10.—Collin Armstrong, financial editor and advertising man, 72. . . . Frank J. Farrell, sportsman, 60. . . . Charles Roderick Makepeace, mill architect, of Rhode Island, 66. . . . Louis Rathje, Chicago banker, 70.

February 11.—William Conrad Bobbs, Indianapolis book publisher, 65. . . . Judge John Brindley, Wisconsin jurist, 75.

February 12.—Dr. James Hixon Van Sickle, Massachusetts educator and text book author, 74. . . . Reginald Wilson, newspaper correspondent, 41.

February 13.—Henry Holt, publisher and author, 86. . . . Arthur Smith, air mail pilot, 31. . . . Watson Robertson Sperry, editor, 83.

February 14.—John Jacob Bausch, optical manufacturer, 95. . . . William Peyton Seeber, Illinois politician, 48. . . . John Robertson, British Labor leader.

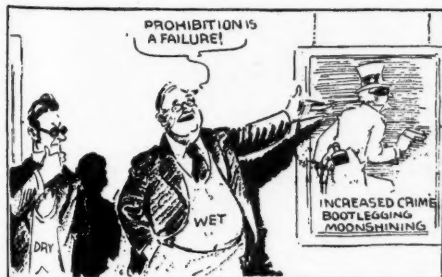


# A PICTORIAL SURVEY OF THE MONTH'S NEWS



KING CORN ISSUES A ROYAL DECREE

From the Tribune (Sioux City, Iowa)



RIVAL EXHIBITS IN THE PROHIBITION ART GALLERY

From the News (Cleveland, Ohio)



WILL THE RESCUE COME IN TIME?

From the Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio)

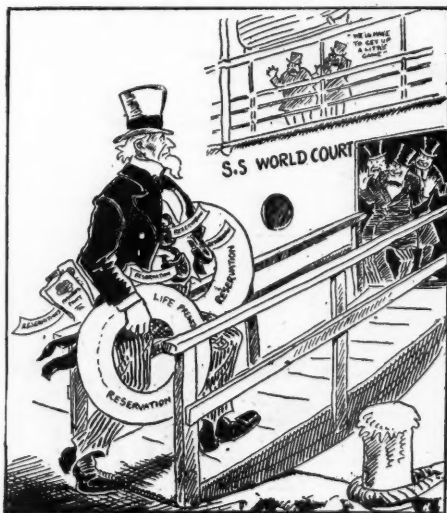


THE ONLY PROBLEM THAT REMAINS

From the Evening Post (New York)

AFTER years of hesitation, the Senate last month ratified the proposal that the United States should join some fifty or more nations which had previously agreed to submit international disputes to a World Court. In so doing, the Senate followed recommendations by two Presidents, Harding and Coolidge, and two Secretaries of

State, Hughes and Kellogg. But Uncle Sam—as the cartoonists show—was cautious and made his adherence to the World Court conditioned upon recognition by the other nations of a number of reservations. There are many observers, both here and abroad,



From the Tribune (Chicago, Ill.)



From the Evening Post (New York)

## UNCLE SAM EMBARKS UPON A JOURNEY





**LOOK OUT!**

From the *American* © (New York)

[The Hearst papers would have Uncle Sam remain at home]



**IT IS NOT QUITE FAIR TO SAY THAT UNCLE SAM IS DIVING RECKLESSLY IN**

From the *World-Herald* (Omaha, Neb.)

who take it for granted that American participation in this World Court is but the first step toward ultimate membership in the League of Nations itself. Senate ratification was accomplished only after application of the cloture rule—limiting debate to

one hour for each member—the second time that provision had been applied since its adoption in 1917. Congress has also made provision for American delegates to a Geneva meeting which will lay the foundation for a disarmament conference.



**ENTER UNCLE SAM, WITH ESCORT**

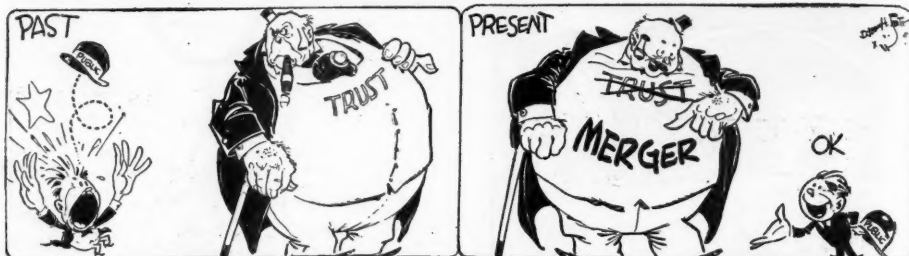
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



**WHY NOT MAKE IT PERMANENT?**

From the *Times* (Los Angeles, Cal.)

[The "gag" rule was applied in the Senate last month, to end debate on the World Court]



A TRUST BY SOME OTHER NAME WOULD SOUND MORE SWEET

From the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City, N. J.)



WHY NOT FIX THE PUNCTURE FIRST?

From the *World-Herald* (Omaha, Neb.)

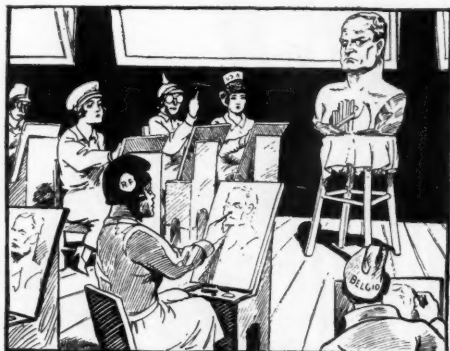


UNCLE SAM PREPARES TO ATTEND THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

"If I weren't so anxious about my money, I would have nothing to do with the nonsense."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin, Germany)

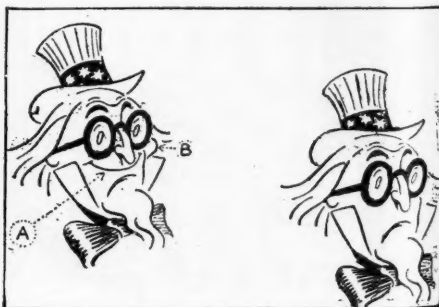
[In spirit, in drawing, and in color printing there is nothing the world over to compare with cartoons appearing in current German periodicals. Uncle Sam's blue shirt with white stars and his red and white striped trousers—not to mention the colored hatband and necktie—make this original a picture well worth framing]



MUSSOLINI AS THE WORLD'S MODEL

(First they laughed at him. Now all the nations would wish to copy him)

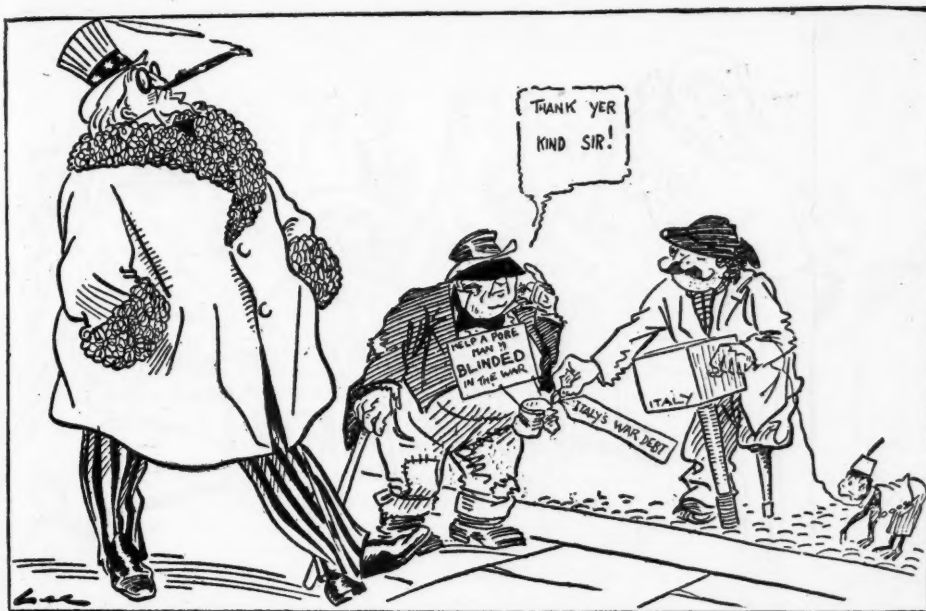
From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



A LESSON IN CARTOONING

(You erase the line A-B in the drawing at the left. But be sure to have British rubber in your eraser)

From the *Courier* (London, England)



### IT'S THE POOR WHO HELP THE POOR

(Italy has made an arrangement to begin payment of its war debt to Great Britain. The payments will amount to about \$22,000,000 a year for sixty-two years)

From the *Courier* (London, England)



### FREEDOM IN THE SOUTHERN TYROL

MUSSOLINI (to Germany): "But, my dear Mrs. Germania, your excitement over my treatment of your child is incomprehensible. I deny the allegations."

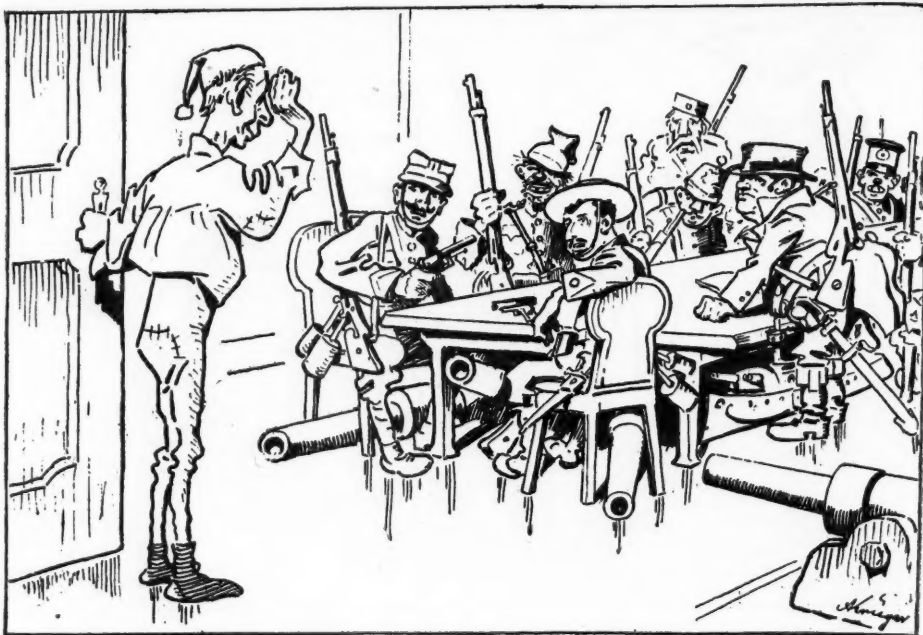
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin, Germany)



### AJAX CONCILIATING THE LIGHTNING

From the *Star* (London, England)

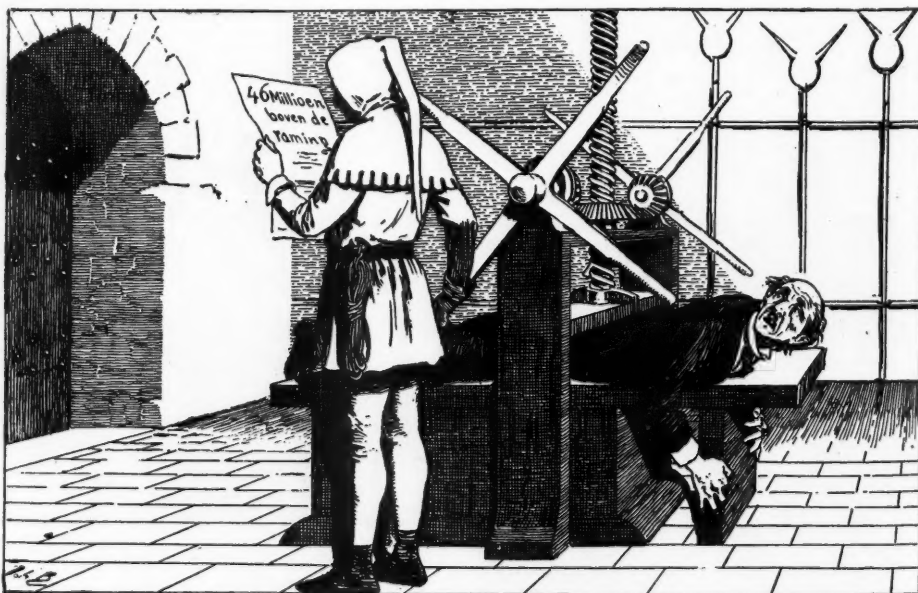
[Britain's Premier, Mr. Baldwin, having materially aided in the solution of foreign problems through improved relations with Germany and France, now turns his attention to domestic affairs. In the more familiar rôle of business man, he has recently devised an elaborate scheme for utilizing electrical power throughout Great Britain. The idea is to increase industrial efficiency, though it may require fifteen years for complete development of the project]



#### GERMANY IS INVITED TO ATTEND THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin, Germany)

[The reader will remember that Germany has been almost completely disarmed for seven years, as a result of the war and the terms of the Versailles treaty. But Germany will nevertheless be in the League and at the conference.]



#### A PLEA FOR TAX REDUCTION IN HOLLAND

"Can't you lighten the pressure a little now?"

From the *Groene Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam, Holland)

[The tax officer reads a bulletin that tells of a surplus]



# IOWA: THE STRUCTURE OF HER LIFE

BY JAMES B. WEAVER

[James Bellamy Weaver, who here presents in seven pages a highly condensed but stirring account of the making of the great commonwealth of Iowa, tells of achievements in which he himself has had a noteworthy part. Born in Iowa almost sixty-five years ago, and educated in Iowa schools, he began to practise law at Des Moines at the age of twenty-one; and, in the forty-four years that have followed, he has been a leader in framing laws and shaping institutions, especially in all that pertains to education, social progress, municipal reform, town-planning and the higher welfare of a State composed of people, in country and town, whose ethical and cultural standards are even more noteworthy than their agriculture, or than their traditional freedom from the extremes of wealth and poverty.—THE EDITOR]

HISTORY presents no instance of the transformation of an equal area of the earth's surface from absolutely primeval conditions to the highest productivity yet realized by scientific methods, so rapid and complete as that attained in the 55,000 square miles of alluvial valley that comprise the State of Iowa. If the transformation was limited to agricultural productivity it must even so arrest the attention of the world. But the marshalling of 95 per cent. of the State's total area into cultivated fields, with an annual food production (grain and livestock) of over \$1,000,000,000, is not half the story, nor to my mind the most striking aspect of the State's development and promise.

The significant fact is that exactly synchronous with the achievement in agriculture, and, of course, largely by virtue of the material wealth thus produced, the citizenship of the State has seized upon and appropriated the rich and varied fruits of the twentieth century in industrial and cultural progress, in education, in conservation of its youth, in sanitation and health, in city planning, in the mechanical triumphs that to-day have harnessed nature's forces for the delight and service of mankind.

To visualize the completeness of the change and its speed, it is well to know that within the memory of men *still living* there were not more than forty to fifty whites within the State's area, these being trappers or traders scattered along the Mississippi; that as late as 1841 a battle between the Sioux and Sac and Fox tribes took place on the site of the present city of Des Moines, which as late as 1854 had but 1,000 people;

that the Indian title was formally relinquished only eighty years ago; that it is only eighty-two years since Captain Allen with his dragoons landed at the Racoon Forks in the Indian country, erected a half-dozen log huts and called them Fort Des Moines; that it is only fifty-eight years since the railroad first spanned the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri.

In the very nature of things the world can never again witness a migration that in rich and sound racial elements, in patriotic fervor, and in picturesqueness and intellectual vigor is at all comparable to that which peopled this heart of the Mississippi Valley. Lying between the margins of the two great rivers, its soil the product of untold centuries of accumulation of vegetable mould and the grinding processes of the glacial epoch, every foot of it ready to minister to human need, Iowa's 55,000 square miles were the richest prize that ever fired the imagination of a free people in search of homes.

## *The Coming of the Pioneers*

Note the drama of its settlement: Marquette and Joliet, drifting down the Mississippi, land in 1673 on Iowa soil; in 1798, Jean Batiste Faribault exploring for the Northwest Fur Company; in the late 1830's, Lieut. Albert Lea, and a little later Lieut. John C. Frémont, with their Federal dragoons traversing the primitive land; the Black Hawk War in 1832, followed by the opening to settlement of a strip along the Mississippi fifty miles deep, called the Black Hawk Purchase; script issued to soldiers in that war, exchangeable for Iowa

soil; Abraham Lincoln acquires Iowa soil from that service; constant pressure from east of the Mississippi, piling up a population of 10,000 by the census of 1838; the news of the promised land spreading by letter, by tales of travelers, by the avenues of the press, the whole country beginning to take notice and the advance guard of the great procession getting under way; separate territorial government granted by 1838, the State admitted December, '46!

But greater scenes follow swiftly. By every means of transport then conceivable, to Chicago by rail, thence afoot or by stage, down the Ohio by steamer or flat boat, careening along the primitive trails in prairie schooners drawn by oxen or horses, on they come, thrilled by the vision of opportunity and a home fashioned by their own hands in the elm, white oak and black walnut forests that marked the margins of the rivers in the new land. By the census of 1850, 192,214 souls find a home on Iowa soil, one-third of Southern birth or parentage, one-sixth from New England and adjacent States, one-third from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Of the total, 90 per cent. American.

But this too is really but a beginning. The hunger for land and to share in great adventure becomes a fever, many forces contributing: cholera in Ohio, railroads pushing westward, famine in Ireland, revolutions in Germany and Hungary. The discovery of gold in California in '49 adds to the excitement. Now the trails leading to Iowa are overflowing, particularly from 1852 to 1856. In the region of Peoria, 1743 wagons pass in one month. Double-header trains reach Chicago from the East over the Michigan Southern with 12,000 immigrants in one week. The *Oskaloosa Times* says: "We should think a thousand persons pass through this place every week." At Burlington 20,000 pass through in twenty days. The *Dubuque Reporter* says: "Day by day the endless procession moves on, a mighty army of invasion. They come from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and by thousands from the hills and valleys of New England, gathering accessions as they sweep across the intermediate country." During one year (1854) four million acres in Iowa are transferred to settlers. The relative percentage from the Northern States grows greatly. The population of 1850 is quadrupled, the census of 1860 showing 674,915 souls—85 per cent. Ameri-

can. Of the foreign-born two-thirds are Irish and German. By 1870 the number grows to 1,194,000, an increase of 76 per cent. By the State census of 1925 it stands to-day at 2,419,927, of which 42 per cent. is rural and 58 per cent. urban.

### *The Race of the Railroads*

In the late fifties the Iron Horse, the hope of civilization, is stamping the soil of Illinois, impatient to cross to Iowa ground. In the interior primitive steamboats, inadequate in size and half the time fast on sand bars or hidden snags, are a torment. Eastern capital watching the migration catches the fever and a dozen companies (to use their present names) enter the field, racing for the banks of the Big Muddy. The Rock Island begins construction in '55 and spans the State in '69. The Burlington, starting in '54 reaches the Missouri in '70. The Milwaukee does likewise from '70 to '81. The Illinois Central starts in '70 and ends in '81. The Northwestern reaches Cedar Rapids in '59 and Council Bluffs in '67. Time even to a pioneer becomes vital and as the eager settlers crowd off the trains at improvised stations, come from Chicago overnight, the noisy little steamers, puffing their grimy protest, drift into forgotten bays, derelicts on the stream of time. Scores of branch lines, scattering like "crows'-feet" on the face of the State, complete the present network of 10,209 miles single track, 1,080 miles 2nd main track and 521 miles interurban, serving 1,560 stations, an average of over fifteen to the county, and the most remote farm less than twelve miles away.

### *Character of Immigration*

What kind of folk are these crowding at the gates of the new empire? Land speculators, and shaggy, unkempt trappers, attracted by the abundant game? A sprinkling, yes, but the bulk of immigration otherwise bent, and the best stock east of the Mississippi. Horace Greeley, founding the *New York Tribune* in '41, successor to the *Log Cabin*, establishing an immense reputation with the best minds of the East, hands a youth on the *Tribune*, by name Josiah B. Grinnell, a letter to read to an agricultural meeting at Springfield, Illinois, in '53. It contains Greeley's famous appeal to American youth: "Young man, go west!" Not starting the fire, this, but piling fuel on the flames. All kinds of

motives in action, hunger for wealth or political opportunity, missionary zeal, passion for education, escape from old-world oppression, in short, radiant dreams compounded of hope, determination and the lure of the unknown.

"Something hidden, go and find it  
Go and look beyond the ranges,  
Something lost beyond the ranges,  
Lost and waiting for you. Go!"

Plenty of names, arrivals in the '50's, or earlier, later grow to greatness: Samuel F. Miller from Kentucky comes in '53, appointed by Lincoln to the United States Supreme Court, becomes the greatest constitutional jurist since Marshall; John A. Kasson, diplomat and author of the Republican platform of 1860; George G. Wright from Indiana; James W. Grimes, New Hampshire; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Maryland; Wm. B. Allison, Ohio; James Harlan, Illinois; Augustus Caesar Dodge, Missouri; William A. Clark, Pennsylvania; Delizan Smith, New York; George W. Jones, classmate of Jefferson Davis, Kentucky; all these were later United States Senators, most of them from Iowa; Hastings, later founder of California Law School; Sam Elbert, Governor Colorado Territory; Augustus Hall, Chief Justice of Nebraska; Charles Mason, first Chief Justice, Iowa Territory; General J. B. Weaver, Ohio, People's Party candidate for President in 1892; General Grenville M. Dodge, Massachusetts, builder of the Union Pacific; Geo. W. McCrary, later Secretary of War and United States Circuit Judge; W. J. McGee, anthropologist; Dr. Charles A. White, geologist; Frank Springer, scientist and author of noted work on crinoids; Bob Burdette, writer and humorist.

### *The School and the Church*

Here are some illuminating facts: A meeting house at Dubuque in 1834; Peter Cartright holding forth. Father Turner, graduate of Yale Theological Seminary, brings three families from Providence and founds Denmark Academy in '43—be it noted "open to every religious denomination." The "Iowa Band," twelve young men, graduates of Andover, newly arrived, 1843, rise in the home of Turner, each pledging to the others that he would start a church and together that they would found a college! Iowa College at Grinnell, founded in '46, to-day (as Grinnell College) a magnificent institution, is the tangible

product of that pledge. Away down in the southwest corner of the State, John Todd founds Tabor College. Father Matzuchelli, Catholic missionary, fashions the beautiful and classic lines of the State Capitol building at Iowa City, the corner stone laid July 4, 1840, now the heart of the State University, with its 8,000 students. At Dubuque the first school house actually arises from public taxes in '44. Horace Mann of Ohio and Amos Dean of Iowa are commissioned to devise a public school system. Coe College is founded at Cedar Rapids in 1852 by the Presbyterians (with a fund of \$1000!), and in the following year Cornell at Mt. Vernon by the Methodists and Central College at Pella. The Disciples of Christ open a college at Osceola in '55 which is later to become Drake University at Des Moines. Then come Western College and Hopkinson College. In '54 Fairfield Academy comes into being. This is only a part but enough to show the thoroughly American purpose of these pioneers. As early as 1850, there were 1733 teachers in the State!

The old world makes its picturesque contribution. For illustration, a great company from Holland, strong, highly educated, settle at Pella and Orange City; the Germans found Amana Colony in '56 (still intact); the Hungarians fashion New Buda in Decatur County, Francis Varga, Secretary of State under Louis Kossuth, lying buried there to-day.

### *Realization*

So the harvest to be reaped from the rich soil of the prairies is only one phase of the dream of these Iowa pioneers. How were these virgin resources, this physical strength, this concern for education, this general intellectual vigor, to flower in our own time into a cultural superstructure?

Let us see. A proud boast of our times is the minimizing of distance. Let the State's 558,212 telephones speak for this. Of these 183,557 are rural phones, 86 per cent. of all Iowa farms, as against 40 per cent. for the nation. These are the highest percentages among all the States. Since Roman days highway construction has been another test. By reason of her topography Iowa highways have the astounding mileage of 104,000, divided into primary and secondary. A great program of construction of County, State and Interstate roads is in progress, as note the following expenditures in the decade ending with 1925:

## HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES

	Maintenance	Construction
1916.....	5,558,000	8,783,000
1917.....	5,509,000	9,997,000
1918.....	5,489,000	8,683,000
1919.....	6,769,000	9,809,000
1920.....	9,959,000	18,070,000
1921.....	11,578,000	26,653,000
1922.....	10,595,000	20,958,000
1923.....	10,707,000	20,046,000
1924.....	11,851,000	17,833,000
1925.....	11,851,000	17,883,000
	\$89,892,000	\$158,615,000

What use is made of these roads? They are by no means deserted, I assure you, there being a motor vehicle for every 3.6 persons—the highest percentage in the nation. Here is the official table of registrations since 1911:

## MOTOR REGISTRATION

1911.....	30,000	1919.....	363,080
1912.....	47,188	1920.....	440,105
1913.....	75,068	1921.....	464,895
1914.....	112,187	1922.....	503,821
1915.....	152,134	1923.....	579,436
1916.....	198,602	1924.....	623,693
1917.....	254,317	1925.....	665,048
1918.....	278,313		

Registration fees, 1925, \$9,616,933.89, which added to Federal Aid, go on primary roads, with one-half the gasoline taxes, which amount to \$3,568,172.

*Rural Mail, Parks and Libraries*

Indeed, a compelling factor in road construction lies in the rural mail routes, of which there are 2,221, covering a daily mileage of 59,967, carrying the mail of the world to Iowa farms. That these routes are busy, please note for instance that 86 different publications are mailed monthly from Des Moines alone, 78 of which are published there. The farm and home magazines issued from Des Moines number 3,994,000 monthly, placing the city in fifth place in the nation on 2nd class mail—the list being: New York 1st, Chicago 2nd, Boston 3rd, Philadelphia 4th, Des Moines 5th.

Where do these Iowa people go in their cars? To all human destinations in America, including (as to 850,000 persons in 1925) visits to the splendid system of State parks now being established. To date they number thirty-eight and comprise 5,988 acres of the State's most picturesque areas, every county to ultimately have its State park.

Do they take along a book? They may and often do. From their own shelves, or if desired there are the 2,036,960 volumes in

the 248 free public libraries, not to mention the 50 college libraries. Ah, I hear you say, how about the farm and the country village? That is all provided for, by the State Traveling Library with its 65,000 volumes, with circulation of 700,000 per year, available without charge, save transportation, to any farm or village group for periods of three months. There is a like State Traveling Medical Library covering the latest authorities, serving free the profession throughout the State. These cultural facilities are not without their obligation to the 967 women's clubs in the State Federation, and to the 542 Parent-Teachers Associations, every county being highly organized in these respects.

*Sanitation and Health*

Another test applied by the Twentieth Century is sanitation. Here I offer in evidence the 206 Public Health nurses and the progress in eradication of tuberculosis. The State is third in lowest death rate from this scourge, being excelled only by Nebraska and Utah with their large semi-arid sections. In 1925 the United States rate dropped 3⅓ per cent., in Iowa it dropped 10 per cent., and is now less than half that in the United States registered area. Iowa's rate is 40.4 per 100,000 of population. Des Moines alone has 50 Public Health nurses and a free public clinic, treating in 1925 11,807 persons.

*School System*

But the soul of Iowa speaks most in her schools. With the highest percentage of literacy (99½ per cent.) in the nation, 79 per cent. of all youth between the ages of five and twenty-one years (710,858) are enrolled in her schools, 22 per cent. of these in high schools and 78 per cent. in the grades. Her total schools, 11,885, with buildings valued at 97 million, and annual maintenance cost of 57 million. A very notable development has been the Consolidated Schools, of which there are now 388, located in 90 of the 99 counties—enrollment 80,652, and building cost about \$25,000,000. The pupils from the farms are taken to and from school by 2,760 busses at a cost of \$1,706,372. The buildings are absolutely up to date, with assembly, gymnasium, domestic science, library, etc., 360 of them having twelve grades, eleven eight grades and ten seven grades. They received State aid in 1925 in the sum of



\$149,998.38. These schools are always community centers, for plays, social gatherings, moving pictures, lectures, and the like.

#### *Higher Education—Three Great Schools*

Equally significant is the State's achievement in higher education. The State University, with plant valued at \$10,000,000 and budget \$2,560,937, is one of the most magnificent in staff and equipment, in the nation. Established at Iowa City by the constitution of '57, its status to-day is the highest proof of great purpose carried to realization. In the last decade the attendance has advanced from 3,000 to 8,000, the graduate college alone registering last year 1,342 students from 150 different colleges. A notable work is the extension of clinical service, for remedial diseases, at the University hospital, to all of the 99 counties. The Orthopedic Hospital for crippled children, and Psychopathic Hospital, are of national fame, the former providing 700 beds. Through the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the State (which appropriated 2¼ millions) a new five million dollar hospital and medical plant is now building.

The Child Welfare Research Station is the pioneer in America covering research as to rearing, feeding and educating the normal child of pre-school age. On February 6, 1926, was dedicated the Iowa Memorial Union, a new student center to cost 1¼ millions, the gift of the alumni, students and friends of the University. There is also under erection a new Field House, in size 430 by 460 feet, costing \$500,000, financed entirely by the proceeds of athletic activities. Following recent legislative action the Men's Quadrangle, housing 700 men, has become one of the largest and finest housing units for men to be found anywhere.

Equally notable in another rôle is the State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls. Beginning in '76 with forty acres of land, and some nondescript buildings, anchored there in the black muck of Black Hawk County, without water plant, electric light, paving, sidewalks, means of transportation, or library, it was a typical pioneer effort. The first twenty years were hazardous. For forty years its destiny has been in the hands of one of the nation's great men, Homer H. Seerley, born in Indiana in '48 and part of the migration of '54. The magnificent institution, with plant valued at \$2,000,000, budget \$1,029,525, and en-

rollment of 3,000, stands to-day as his monument. For sixty years President Seerley has taught school, forty of them as president at Cedar Falls. He holds the respect of every educational leader in the nation. Virile, keen of intellect, without diminution of physical vigor, educator, author, at seventy-eight his career in effect spans the full period of the life of the State he has so richly served.

One more remarkable instance: The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames. Imagine five pioneer prairie farmers, Gue, Richardson, Wright, Lundy and Foster, arriving in '52 and believing that education should serve agriculture, actually securing an appropriation in 1858 of \$10,000 to found an agricultural college! Its enrollment to-day is 4,500 (1910-1712) for the academic year, and 8,500 (1910-2,300) including summer courses. It has the largest enrollment of students in agriculture and in home economics of any institution in the world, the largest in the United States in veterinary science, and one of the largest in engineering. The staff numbers 577, the plant is valued at \$7,600,000, and the annual budget is \$2,977,466. The institution is noted all over the world. It has an enormous extension service throughout the State. Last year and this two buildings are being erected for Library and Home Economics, each costing \$500,000.

I am quite aware that size and cost are not the final test in education however worshipped elsewhere in the Twentieth Century. But they do throw light on the willingness of a people to sacrifice for the sake of their youth. And no finer work is being done in America than in these State institutions, as well as in many of the twenty-three colleges located in the State.

#### *In Creative Literature*

It would be easy to write at equal length of notable achievements of Iowa's native sons and daughters in literature and other creative effort, but space forbids. To mention only a few names there are Herbert Hoover, Emerson Hough, Herbert Quick, Susan Glaspell, Ellis Parker Butler, Norman Hall, Margaret Wilson (Pulitzer prize 1924), Arthur Ficke, John T. Frederick, Walter Muilenburg, Charles Sheldon (illustrator), Roger Sergel, Ruth Suckow, Arthur Middleton, Edwin T. Meredith, Wilbur Reaser and Russel Cowles (painters),

Sherry Fry (sculptor), Henry C. Wallace, Nellie Walker, sculptress, and others. Born elsewhere but raised in Iowa and beginning their writing there are Hamlin Garland, Alice French (Octave Thanet), Edwin Ford Piper, Edna Ferber, Rupert Hughes, Lewis Worthington Smith; and there is my friend and neighbor, Jay N. Darling (Ding), a cartoonist of world fame.

### *Industrial Progress*

The State's agricultural preëminence has prevented full recognition of her notable industrial development. But the rich alluvial surface was far from being the sole source of wealth. Enormous gypsum deposits in Webster and Appanoose Counties, with veins twenty to thirty feet thick, have shown remarkable production for 1925, in Webster County alone 750,000 tons, with shipments of about 37,000 car loads. Six immense plants are in operation there, one the largest in the world. Five cement plants are located within the State with a product valued at \$10,000,000 in 1923. The clay along the streams has given rise to 64 factories with a production of clay products in 1923 of \$7,000,000. There are 350 coal mines, employing 13,000 men, and producing in 1924 6,000,000 tons. The output of the great Bettendorf factory for construction of railroad cars has a value around \$20,000,000.

It may surprise some to know that two-thirds of all the washing machines in the world are made in Iowa, the business of one company at Newton running to \$50,000,000 in 1925. The conditions outside of Iowa have thus prompted an enormous industry

within the State! The greatest cereal factory in the world at Cedar Rapids, the highest production of fountain pens in America at Fort Madison, and the largest exclusive calendar plant at Red Oak. The largest single plant in the nation for sash and doors is at Dubuque. Plants at Des Moines producing medicines, cosmetics, and other chemical preparations, have an output of about \$7,000,000, the total factory output of the capital city reaching \$110,000,000. The largest single Iowa industry is the packing interest at Sioux City, employing 4,200 men and with an annual output valued at \$152,000,000. The packing industry is also active at other points including Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Mason City, Waterloo, Davenport. Suffice it to say that Iowa has in all 3,420 factories with output valued in 1923 at \$690,042,714, estimated at \$775,000,000 for 1925. This is greater than the value of the field production of the State in 1925.

Such, in highly condensed form, and inadequately presented, is an outline of the splendid superstructure erected in less than a lifetime. There are fascinating rooms into which we have not even glanced. Underneath it all, and without which it would fall to the ground, is a magnificent foundation, Iowa's unrivalled agricultural productivity. I have said scarcely anything of the latter. My purpose has been rather to inform the reader of the other side of her life. However, I beg leave to present here just one table showing some of Iowa's sinews of war for the maintenance and protection of the superstructure noted in these pages:

### IOWA'S AGRICULTURAL STANDING—1925

Iowa's grain, livestock and dairy production, 1925, \$1,000,000,000		
		<i>Standing among the States</i>
Corn.....	478,590,000 bu.	First (1/7 of nation's corn)
Oats.....	248,282,000 bu.	First (1/6 " " oats)
Swine (number).....	8,958,000	First (twice any other State)
Milch cows (Jany. 1, '24).....	1,241,033	Third
Other cattle " " ".....	3,204,000	Second (Texas first)
Other cattle " " '25 value.....	\$104,771,000	Second (Texas first)
Value cattle, sheep and hogs.....	325,000,000	First
Horses (1924).....	1,229,000	First
Eggs and chickens (1920).....	\$70,212,544	First
Number chickens (1920).....	27,746,510	First
Plow lands.....	Average value	First
Clover hay.....		First
Creamery butter (sent Chicago).....		First
Creamery butter (sent New York).....		Second
Livestock Marketing Ass'ns. (1924).....	334	First (21% of nation)
Grain Marketing Ass'ns. (1924).....	347	Second (11% of nation)
Total number acres in crops.....		Third (Texas and Kansas 1st and 2nd.)

Such is the actual basis of Iowa's wealth.

Is it not obvious that anything that affects radically Iowa's agricultural values is necessarily and legitimately a cause for grave concern to her? She had her full share of war prosperity and (as was true all over the nation) built upon it a great fabric of credit. She assumed an astounding burden of construction and put her name on the dotted line upon the assumption (also universal elsewhere) of a reasonable maintenance of the value of her products in their relations to other industries. When in 1921 the price of her products dropped almost overnight 60 per cent. and even 80 per cent., is it any wonder that she was thoroughly alarmed as she saw herself confronted with the task of sustaining the superb superstructure of her life and of meeting her obligations, with products at prices then below the cost of production? She is still concerned over the relation of the price of farm products to those of industry generally.

#### *The Outlook*

There is not in all the world a like area that, in pure Americanism, in patriotic fervor, in devotion to constitutional government, in respect for order, in appropriation of the Twentieth Century's material triumphs, in productive capacity, in sacrifice for education—in short, in wholesome manhood and womanhood—can surpass that comprised within Iowa's segment of the Mississippi Valley.

Post-War conditions have been hard, it is true. The overloading of values in the sudden land boom in 1918-19 was a curse. It helped to precipitate many wrecks sad to

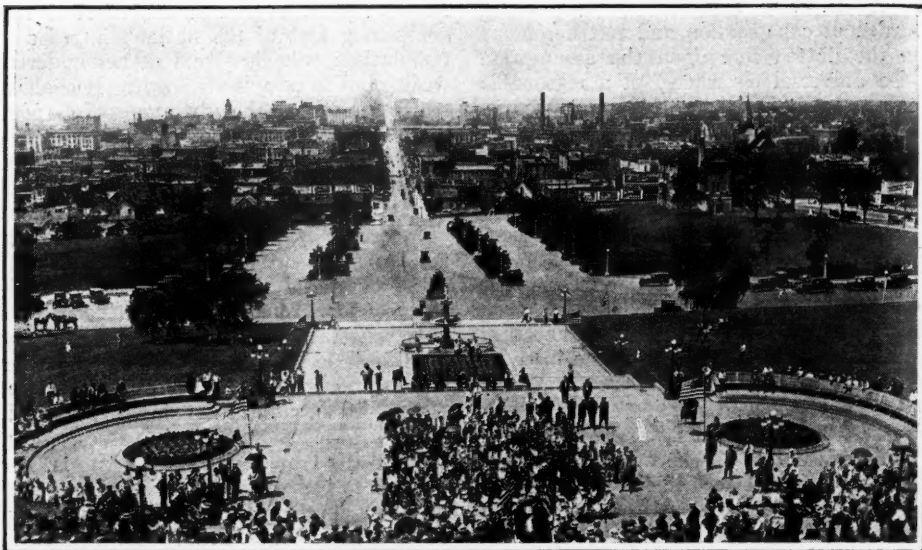
contemplate, and is still being felt. Slowly but surely the decks are being cleared and unmistakably the sound values that inhere in her fertile soil, her cultural development and her industrial equipment are beginning to appeal with their old-time power, not only to her imagination but to that of the nation. Back of her land values is the compelling fact of the nation's increase in population. She is proud of her material wealth but in no miserly spirit. It enables her to share in all the advantages of the age, material and intellectual. No peasant civilization hers, but the realization of life in its fullness—work, education, travel, wide reading, splendid homes, wholesome recreation. Nowhere in the nation is greater wealth available as security for credit. Along with superb material strength is a mental attitude soundly American.

What I have said here is prompted solely by the hope that there may be a better understanding of the resources of the State, of the kind of civilization she has achieved, and of the monumental values, both cultural and material, which it is her purpose to preserve. That she will succeed in their preservation and continue to advance in all the elements that are precious in American life, I have no shadow of doubt. The soil is mother of us all. It would be a sad day for America's future if it were ever conceded that a high civilization, a full sharing in the material and cultural triumphs of the Twentieth Century, must be relinquished by those whose days are lived amidst the genial radiance of what Browning called "the good gigantic smile of the brown old Earth."



THERE ARE MANY SMALL RIVERS IN IOWA, TO HELP MAKE FERTILE SOIL

# IOWA IN PICTURES



**THE CITY OF DES MOINES, AS SEEN FROM THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL**

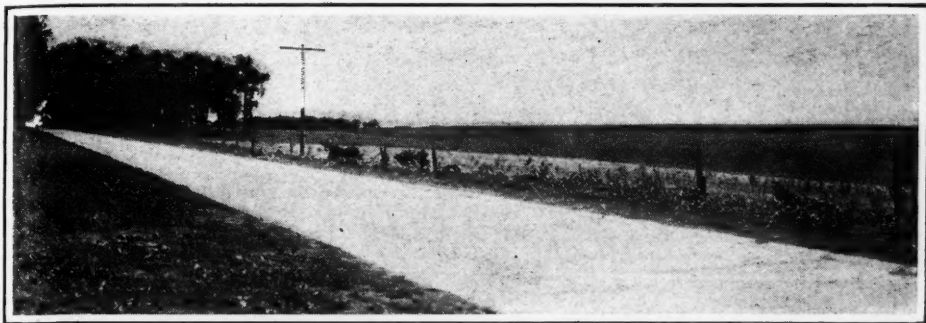
(A 50 per cent. increase in population during the period from 1910 to 1920 brought Des Moines well forward in the list of cities. It is the capital and metropolis of the State of Iowa)



**A TYPICAL SMALL TOWN OF THE BETTER CLASS IN IOWA**

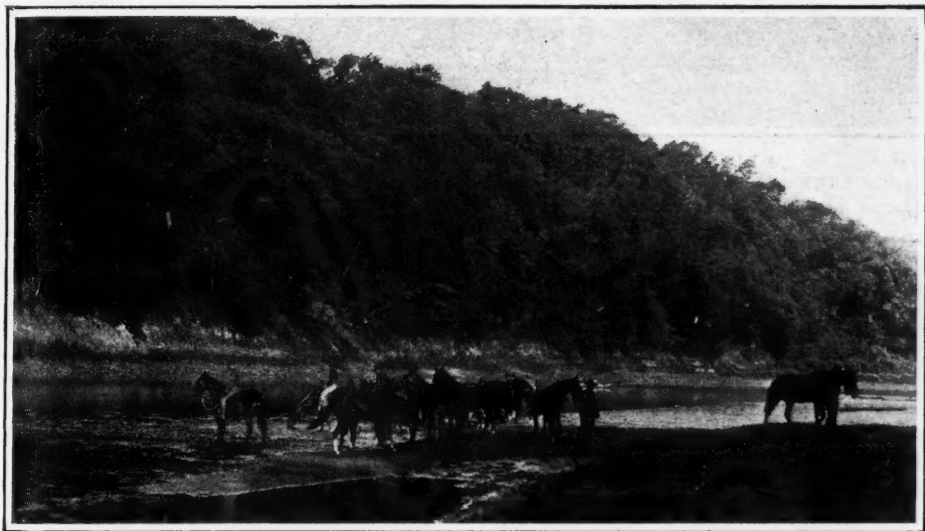
(There is no large center of population in the State, and only three cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants. Two out of every three persons live in communities of 2,500 or less)





THE VAST IOWA PRAIRIE

(Cultivated fields form 95 per cent. of the State's area, Nature having placed few obstacles in the way of the farmer)

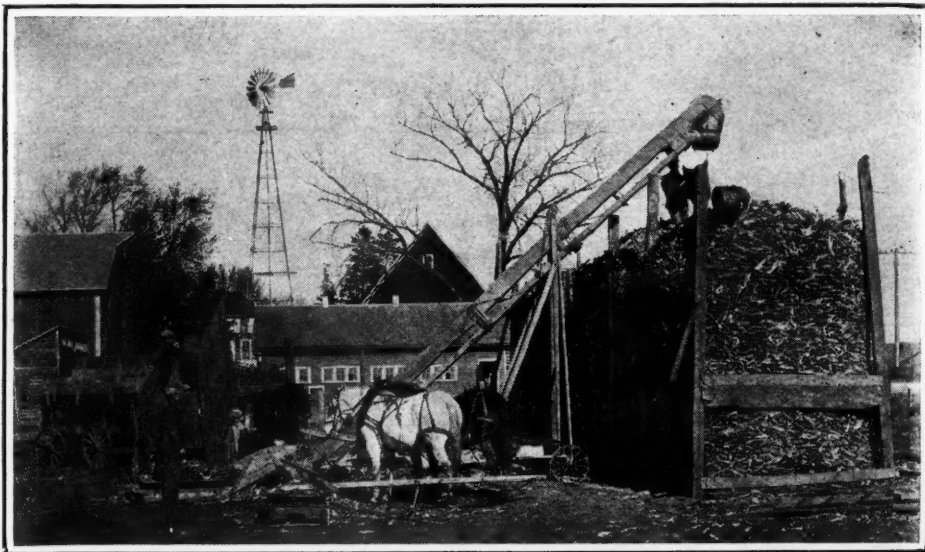


ALL OF IOWA IS NOT FLAT, AS THESE BLUFFS ALONG THE DES MOINES RIVER SHOW

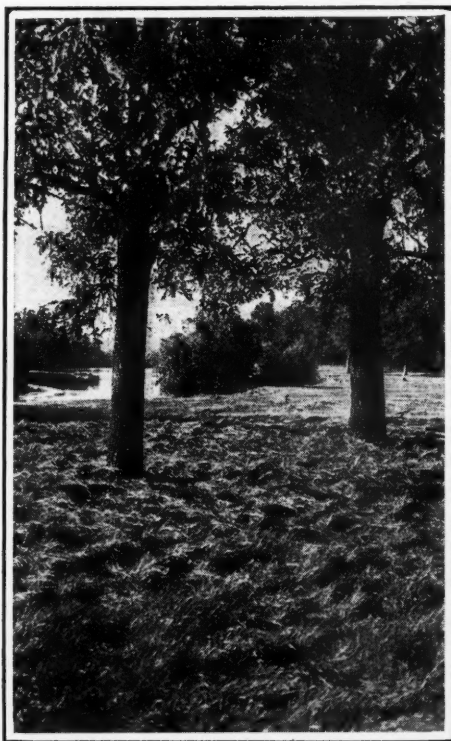
(With the Mississippi its eastern boundary, and the Missouri and Big Sioux on the west, Iowa also has within its own borders a number of picturesque rivers, of which the Des Moines is the largest)



THE LIBRARY AT GRINNELL, THE OLDEST COLLEGE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI



**A BUMPER CORN CROP, IN A TEMPORARY OVERFLOW CRIB**  
(With the prevailing price so low, this farmer is prepared to hold out for higher levels)



**PASTURE LAND IN THE STATE WHICH RANKS FIRST IN THE VALUE OF CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND HORSES**



**ONE ACRE OUT OF EVERY THREE IN THE WHOLE OF IOWA IS DEVOTED TO THE RAISING OF CORN**

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# THE IOWA MOVEMENT

BY HENRY C. TAYLOR

(Recently Chief of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

IOWA farmers are not red. They are not excited. But they are awake. They are intelligent. They are up and doing.

I have recently had opportunity to meet large numbers of Iowa farm men and women in their homes and in their township, county, and state meetings. On January 28, I attended the "Corn-Belt Conference," where representatives of eleven States gave spontaneous expression of their thoughts regarding their economic situation. From these contacts I have gained definite impressions of what is going on in the minds of the people on Middle Western farms. I am glad to give these impressions at the request of the Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

When I left the Department of Agriculture in Washington, my mind turned at once to Iowa, the home of the Wallaces and the home of "Tama Jim." My acquaintance with Uncle Henry Wallace began on Thanksgiving day, 1893. My acquaintance with "Tama Jim" Wilson developed when he was my teacher at the Iowa Agricultural College in 1894, '95 and '96. As a native of Iowa, I have always been interested in "the State where the tall corn grows," but it was my relations with Henry C. Wallace, while he was Secretary of Agriculture, that renewed my interest in the economic problems of Iowa and led to my return to the State.

While Secretary of Agriculture, the mind of Henry C. Wallace often turned to the corn belt and more specifically to Iowa, where his heart lingered when he went to Washington. "Iowa has the finest soil in the world and should support a higher type of rural civilization than the world has yet known." This is a phrase which often fell from the lips of Secretary Wallace. Sometimes, after the depression came on, he would add, "With the present trend of affairs there is little immediate prospect that the farmers of Iowa will reach the high plane of rural civilization suggested by the

possibilities of her fertile soil." This condition of affairs led the lamented Secretary to express the desire to return to Iowa when his work should be finished in Washington, and make it the task of his remaining years to help the people of the State work out an economic policy and a program of action which would enable that great commonwealth to realize its highest possibilities.

Since last October I have made my headquarters in Des Moines, while traveling about the State making a preliminary survey of conditions under the auspices of Dr. Ely's Institute for Research in Land Economics, now affiliated with Northwestern University. It was my hope that a survey of the situation in Iowa might result in helping the various educational institutions and organizations in the State to formulate a program which would lead to the goal held in mind by Wallace. Little investigation was required to show that the Wallace spirit was abroad in the land, and that the people of Iowa have a country life program.

The Iowa program has two phases: first, the service and educational work looking toward the erection of a higher standard of living based upon an efficient agriculture; second, the movement for legislation which will help the farmer get a square deal in the distribution of the national income in order that funds may be available for developing a higher type of civilization.

## *The Service and Educational Program*

Upon arriving in Iowa I visited the State University at Iowa City, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, and the State Teachers' College at Cedar Rapids to acquaint myself with the work they were doing in line with the Wallace idea of building a higher type of civilization. Having been away from the State practically all of the time for twenty-nine years, I had much to learn and was

greatly impressed with the work of these institutions.

As it touches country life, the outstanding service of the State University, under the wise leadership of President Jessup, is that rendered by the Children's Hospital. Children with physical defects of various kinds may be sent to the State Hospital for treatment free of charge. In case the parents are not financially able to send the children, arrangements can easily be made for the payment of the traveling expenses from the county treasury.

The State Teachers' College, which has been under the inspiring leadership of President Seerley for forty years, has wielded a powerful influence over the rural educational system of Iowa. This institution has not confined its work to the training of teachers in residence. Teachers' institutes are held in various parts of the State. Much attention has been given to reorganization of the country school system. As a result of this leadership 81,000 country school children are provided with consolidated schools and the work in 10,000 one-room schools has been standardized. The high cost of construction and the low prices of farm products have brought the building of consolidated schools to a standstill. Consequently the minds of the educational leaders have turned to the unfavorable economic situation which has made further progress impossible in this phase of the building of a standard for rural life that will be comparable to that found in the urban centers.

When we turn from the health and the school problems of the rural districts to the problems of agriculture and country life, we find the State College at Ames, under the able direction of President Pearson, the great center of service and education. This institution is taking the leadership in hastening the construction of a state highway system which is adding greatly to the facility with which the farmers and their families may participate in the activities of the larger community of which they are gradually becoming a more active part. Aside from the regular college work and the special short courses for farmers, farm women, farm boys and farm girls, the extension service under the vigorous leadership of Director Bliss reaches out to every part of Iowa. Agricultural and home economic specialists are sent to all corners of the State to help in the educational work

which the farmers themselves are directing through their own organization, the Farm Bureau.

Under legislation which provides for county aid, to supplement the farm bureau membership fees, the ninety-nine counties of the State have one hundred county farm bureau organizations. The county farm bureau organization has a director from each township in the county. Each director is the leader in his township and responsible for the organization of a township group which holds from eight to ten meetings each year. This is the local unit through which the various educational forces are made effective. Here is the focal point of the educational system—the place where all sorts of problems affecting agriculture and the nation are freely discussed. Debating is an important part of the program of many of the township meetings. This winter the export commission plan of making the protective tariff effective for agriculture is the most popular topic for discussion.

The effectiveness of the local units of the farm bureau is greatly enhanced by delivery of mail throughout the country every day, which has led to the reading of a daily paper in most of the farm homes of the State, in addition to the local newspapers and the agricultural journals. It is said that 90 per cent. of the farmers take a daily paper. Well out in the State a tenant farmer, a member of the farm bureau, with whom I chanced to speak across the fence, discussed freely the political and economic issues about which he had been reading in the *Des Moines Register*.

In these local farm bureau units the work of building a higher civilization is going on. Here the home economics specialist makes her contacts. Here the agricultural specialist, supplementing the county agent, meets with the farmers. Clear thinking is stimulated, goals are established, and courage is developed to work for and demand the better things of life. In a meeting of local leaders I asked what proportion of the farmers have automobiles. The reply was "100 per cent.," although the State census shows only about 90 per cent. When the question was raised as to whether the automobile was not a luxury which the farmer could ill afford in these hard times, the invariable reply was, "the automobile is a necessity on the farm for business as well as for pleasure. The farmer has greater



need for an automobile than the city business man."

Other expressions too varied in form to put in quotations made clear that the automobile is definitely a part of the standard of living of the farmer, without which he will not continue to farm. But the retired farmer, and also the bankrupt real-estate dealer hanging around the hotel, the court house or the farm bureau office in the county seat, say the automobile is the ruin of the country. These men see in it a factor which reduces their ability to exploit the tiller of the soil. What to them appears an evil, to others appears as a necessary element in a higher standard of rural life.

Higher standards of life require adequate funds, but these have ceased to be available. Iowa farmers realize that they must have larger incomes before they can get the better things of life. The deflation of prices cut these incomes and postponed better days. This is the most important reason why Iowa farmers feel so keenly the agricultural depression.

This drives the farmer to consider whether to remain on the farm or shift to a more profitable business. Many farmers with whom I have talked see clearly that it is too late for them to make a change of occupation. They know farming, but they have no skill in any other line. This leads to the view that, while they must stay by the farm, the boys and girls must have an education which will enable them to compete in an effective manner in the city industries.

Since most farmers feel tied to their occupation it has become clear to them that their only hope lies in fighting for a square deal for agriculture. This means organization. It means a struggle for legislation.

### *The Legislative Program*

Iowa farmers are conscious of their economic situation. Men in every township of the State can quote the statements made by Director Bliss of the extension service to the effect that, on the basis of a conservative estimate, the farm incomes of Iowa have been a billion dollars less in the past five years than they would have been had the prices of farm products sustained the same relation to the prices of other commodities as before the war. They are also painfully aware of the fact that farm land values have shrunk 40 per cent. or more since the war, all of which shrinkage

comes out of the owners' equity, and reduces it until his credit is down to a point where foreclosure would in many instances be a relief.

With the doubly depressing effect of the deflation of agriculture without a like deflation of other industries, felt in every farm home, and more recently in every banker's home, the farmers and the business men of the State have come to think together on this problem. The all-Iowa movement is their expression, and the twelve-State movement shows that Iowa stands not alone.

These thoughts have not sprung suddenly into being, nor have they been expressed with hasty consideration only at state and regional conferences. They have grown out of the soil, which is to say, out of the township and county meetings.

The farm folks who have discussed problems together in their township meetings during the year, get together in annual county meetings and an annual state meeting held under the auspices of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. This year the state meeting was held in Des Moines on the 12th, 13th and 14th of January. About twelve hundred farmers were present. There was no excitement. Papers which were poorly delivered were nevertheless listened to attentively. The meeting represented the farmers of the State. The delegates were interested primarily in economic questions and gave abundant evidence of being 100 per cent. behind their state leaders in fighting the advance of railway rates, in securing an advantageous adjustment of the burden of state taxes, and particularly in putting forth every effort to secure for farmers a fair share of the national income.

These rural representatives of Iowa are with Governor Hammill in his efforts to combine the business interests of the State with the farmers in demanding a fair share for agriculture. It is true that when the Iowa bankers first called for an all-Iowa conference the move was looked upon with some suspicion. This was soon after the meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, at which President Coolidge's agricultural program was repudiated, and just after the meeting of the Corn-Belt Committee on December 21 representing all the farmers' organizations of the Corn Belt.

The Corn-Belt Committee had passed

resolutions favoring an export commission to handle farm surpluses in order that the protective tariff might be effective. Unfortunately, certain phrases in the circular issued by the bankers' association at the time of making the call for the all-Iowa Conference implied dissatisfaction with the work of the Corn Belt Committee, and seemed to indicate that a truly representative body of all Iowa people would pass resolutions more nearly in harmony with President Coolidge's Chicago address. As a result, some people were led to believe that the bankers had been inspired from Washington to take the lead in a counter-movement in Iowa. This view was further supported by the fact that when the all-Iowa conference was held on December 29 some of those present desired to pass resolutions which entirely sidestepped any call for effective remedial legislation.

But in the end the conference was overwhelmingly with the Iowa farmers in asking that Federal action be taken looking toward the securing of a square deal for agriculture. Once the conference was organized with Governor Hammill as its head, all doubts of sincerity of purpose were set at rest.

#### *The Des Moines Conference*

The Iowa Governor issued invitations to the Corn and Agricultural Area Marketing Conference, to meet in the Capitol at Des Moines on January 28. The Governors of ten States responded by sending delegations to the meeting. One hundred and forty official delegates were present. A thousand other interested people crowded for entrance to the meeting. The States officially represented were Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. North Dakota has since asked to affiliate.

The meeting was held in the House Chamber. Governor Hammill proved an excellent chairman. He was fair and wanted to have free expression but was not willing to waste time. One by one the Governors or their personal representatives from each of the States were introduced, and given opportunity to present their views as to the agricultural situation and the means of setting it right. Though varied in form of expression there was a surprising unity of purpose running through the responses from all the States. "Coöperation is a good thing, but so far as meeting the present situation is concerned it is

only a gesture." "Farms are something more than granaries from which cities are fed." "All the farmer asks for is to sell in the same kind of a market in which he buys. The protective system must be broadened to include agriculture." "Either take the government out of other business or put the government into the farming business," was an expression which came from Ohio and was met with great applause. "Our delegation calls for definite action for a Federal board to deal with the exportable surplus, set up by the government and operated through the coöperatives." Thus the statements came one after the other, calling for a fair share of the national income for agriculture, showing no bitterness toward other classes, but showing a calm determination to secure for themselves the same sort of aid that has been given other classes. There was no call for price-fixing. There was no request for government subsidy. But there was positive call for legislation making the tariff effective for agriculture or providing some other means of giving the farmer a square deal.

As the meeting proceeded every seat was taken, all the standing room was occupied, and a line of people extended far beyond the entrance.

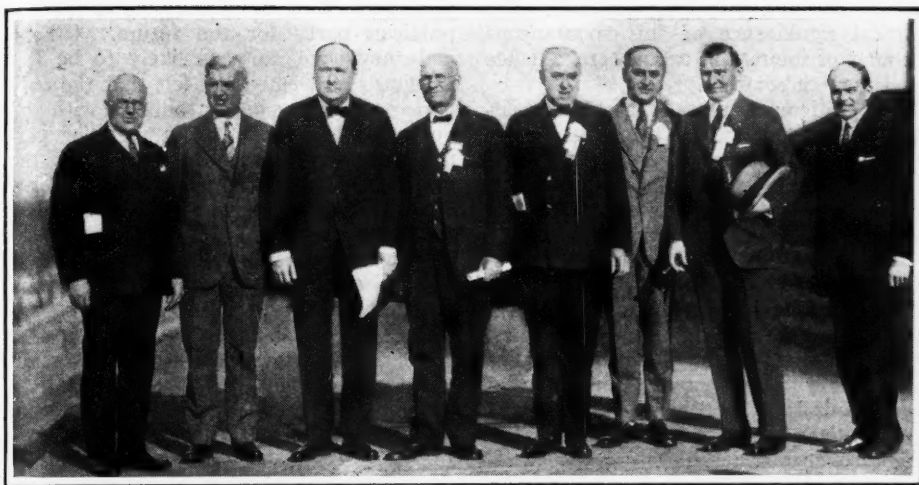
William Hirth, of Missouri, chairman of the Corn Belt Committee, said: "If protection is not made effective for agriculture the fight will have to be turned upon the tariff itself. The wheat country, the cattle-hog country and the cotton country will be driven to join in the common cause. There is enough dynamite in this to change the political map for the next fifty years."

Hon. L. J. Dickinson, the author of the House bill which provides for a commission to look after the handling of surplus farm products, received an ovation when he appeared to explain his bill to the convention. It seemed to embarrass Dickinson to have all the people in a crowded room stand up and cheer him. There was no doubt on the part of the observer that the convention looked upon Dickinson as the outstanding champion of their cause in Congress.

The first mention of the name of Lowden of Illinois brought forth such applause as is rarely heard. His address was well received, and followed by long applause with the delegates all on their feet. Lowden's address gave a broad background for the support of the Dickinson bill. The

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AT THE CORN-BELT CONFERENCE IN DES MOINES

(From left to right in the group, are: Governor Ben S. Paulen of Kansas, Congressman L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, Governor John Hammill of Iowa, and Governor Carl Gunderson of South Dakota. The remaining men are bankers and agricultural experts)

convention delegates looked upon Lowden as the great citizen champion of their cause and were ready to do him any honor.

Mr. Dickinson gave particular attention to the disposition of the exportable surplus. The objective clearly in view was the making of the tariff effective on farm products as a means of reestablishing their purchasing power. Mr. Lowden did not confine himself to the problem of after-war maladjustments and their remedies, but stressed also the importance of an agricultural board or commission to look after the handling of surpluses due to abnormally high yields. The fact that a large crop due to high yields often sells for a smaller total amount than a short crop was pointed out as a most serious problem demanding attention. It was indicated that this surplus should be handled in a manner which will keep prices from fluctuating so widely. Here is a permanent function for an agricultural commission.

Both Lowden and Dickinson held that the coöperative marketing associations should be used in handling the surpluses, whether they be the exportable surpluses or the high-yield surpluses which should be carried over to supplement short crops in after years. Attention was called to the fact that when the coöperatives attempt to perform these functions without government aid the members of the coöperatives carry all the expense involved, while the

non-members benefit equally with the members. Enabling legislation was advocated, therefore, in order that the cost of this service may be charged to all producers in proportion to the benefits.

The breadth of view of the committee on arrangements was indicated by the placing on the program of men who were known to hold opposing views, or who were exponents of other bills and by inviting volunteer speakers to bring forward proposals. In most instances little interest was shown by the audience in these proposals, but one of the high points of the meeting was reached when, after volunteering to speak from the floor, Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Administration, was called to the platform to present the Robinson bill, in which he is interested. The bill in question has been before Congress from time to time for five years or more and provides for a commission and a revolving fund for making loans abroad to those who wish to buy our farm products. The delegates to the convention appeared not particularly interested in the bill, but when they were told that backing this bill was a group of Southern States controlling as many votes in Congress as the States represented in the audience, and that by bringing these two groups together, which Mr. Vrooman thought possible, there would be votes enough to pass both bills, the people rose

to their feet and gave long applause. The political significance of this spontaneous outburst of interest in a Southern alliance requires no elaboration.

The conference passed resolutions endorsing the fundamental principles of the Dickinson bill, "a measure which provides for a federal Agricultural board to administer an equalization of responsibility for the surplus farm commodities, any deficit that may be incurred in the distribution of the surplus to be borne by the producers themselves in the most practical manner, and the actual buying, storing and selling involved in handling the surplus to be done with the support of the board by the organizations of the producers themselves with provisions for immediate operation through other agencies wherever producer organizations are not or cannot be organized for immediate needs." "To those who assert that agriculture is suffering from an economic ill which cannot be cured by legislative remedies, we would point out that many economic ills of manufacturing industry, transportation, trade and labor have been greatly benefited by legislative remedies." The resolutions carried other recommendations looking toward the broader utilization of corn, and providing for a legislative committee to aid in pressing Congress for immediate action.

The wise heads present recognized that the twelve States joined together in this movement could accomplish nothing without the alliance of the East or the South. There was a difference of opinion, expressed in private conversation, as to the relative merits of seeking the alliance of the South or the East. Those with strong party feeling were hopeful of the coopera-

tion of the East and the saving of the Republican party for the future. Others, and they were quite as likely to be Republicans as Democrats, felt that the only hope was in forming an alliance with the South, which would bring together permanently the agricultural interests of the nation which were segregated by the Civil War and which, they feel, have too long remained apart. In the last few months I have heard scores of Iowa men say, "I have always been a Republican, but—"

The "Corn and Agricultural Area Conference, a Non-Partisan, Non-Political Gathering to Put Agriculture on a Business Parity with Other Business Enterprises," has been designated as "the most significant conference held in the Middle West since the Civil War," as the "most important meeting ever held in the Mississippi Valley." For the present the struggle for a fair share for agriculture appears in the foreground, but it was made clear that in the background is a firm determination on the part of farmers not to be forced into the peasant class.

The raising of the standard of living of farmers to the level of that of city folks is largely at a standstill just now because of lack of funds. It is the general conviction that funds are lacking because farmers are not getting a fair share of the national income. There is nothing in sight to encourage the belief that this movement will stop until the funds are available and the legitimate standard of living for farmers has been secured. As Governor Hammill said more than once in the conference, "A movement has started which will never stop until a square deal for agriculture has been secured."



A HUSKING CONTEST IN AN IOWA CORNFIELD



# MR. ROBERTS ON CORN-BELT AGRICULTURE

[Mr. George E. Roberts has several constituencies. As a young Iowa editor in the campaigns for paper money and for free silver coinage, he distinguished himself as an exponent of conservative finance. For many years he was Director of the Mint at Washington, recognized as an international authority. Since 1914 he has been an official of a great New York bank, and he writes personally the monthly *Bulletin* upon economic questions that is read by bankers and business leaders everywhere. He has been a frequent contributor to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and the following pages are the result of an interview between Mr. Roberts and the Editor of this *REVIEW* on February 5, as the banker was about to sail on a necessary errand to Europe.—THE EDITOR]

**I**N CONVERSATION with the Editor on February 5, Mr. Roberts remarked that the immediate trouble with the farmers of the "corn belt," and of Iowa in particular, lies in the fact that the corn crop of 1924 was a failure. So serious was this shortage that it compelled the farmers to dispose of a considerable proportion of their normal supply of live stock. Iowa is a State that produces corn and oats in great quantities. But corn and oats are fed principally to animals, and only incidentally to human beings. Many people eat oatmeal for breakfast, and many people besides those in the South eat some corn bread; but the great bulk of the corn and the oats of Iowa and adjacent regions is produced in order to maintain and fatten live stock.

When the crops of Iowa in 1925—in cheery contrast with those of 1924—turned out to be not merely normal but well in excess of average years, the farmers were not in possession of sufficient numbers of young beef animals and of hogs to consume their bountiful supplies of animal food. There was an unbalanced condition, therefore, as between the market price of live stock and that of corn and grain. These remarks of course pertain to an immediate situation that has been very serious from the personal standpoint of many thousands of farmers.

## *The Rise in Farm Land Values*

A more fundamental condition—relating particularly to Iowa and her sister States in the corn belt—can best be appreciated when one compares certain average conditions of years ago with those existing to-day. Thus the figures of the United

States Census Bureau show that, in 1900, the average value of farm lands in the United States was \$15.57, while in 1910, it was \$32.40, and in 1920 it had risen further to \$57.36. The rise in prices of lands in the fertile prairie States has of course been greater than that of the country as a whole; and the figures for the State of Iowa would show much more striking contrasts than are disclosed in the average for the entire nation.

It might be difficult to find other lines of industry in which the value of the plant had increased more rapidly, in view of the quantity and value of the output, than is the case with agriculture. "The inducement which rising land values have afforded to the constant expansion of farm acreage has inevitably tended to lower the prices of farm products, and lower the annual compensation of the farmer. It is inevitable that this should be so. Every factor which is a constant influence in the compensation of any occupation is bound to affect all of the other factors in that compensation."

The efficiency of agriculture to-day is such that the country can readily produce supplies beyond the consuming power of existing markets, if sufficient inducements are brought to bear to stimulate a maximum farm output. Herein lies the difficulty with most of the proposals for Government aid to agriculture. Such artificial aid would have a tendency to bring more people into the business of farming, with more machinery and appliances for large production; and the consequences in the end would be detrimental rather than beneficial to farming interests as a whole. Viewing agriculture as a business of

producing at a fair profit to meet an actual market demand, the less the Government interferes, the better off will be the industry.

### *Earlier Periods of Depression*

The foregoing remarks summarize points of view advanced by Mr. Roberts as he was about to take ship for a brief trip to Europe. It would not be necessary to remind Western readers of the earlier career of George E. Roberts as an editor and publisher at Fort Dodge, Iowa, or to assure them that his eminent position among Eastern bankers as an economic authority has not lessened his loyalty to his native State. On that score he proceeded in our interview to speak in the following terms (we quote him precisely) of his Iowa memories:

"My father was a pioneer in the State of Iowa, migrating to it as a young man, when it was organized as a Territory. My own memory goes back to the time when the greater part of that splendid State was in native prairie sod. My memory covers all of the periods of depression which the farmers of that State have struggled through since the Civil War.

"I remember well the hard, grinding years from 1872 to 1879, when farm products would hardly sell at the railroad stations for enough to cover even the low wages of that time for hauling them to market. I remember how disheartened they were in the later period of 1896, when predictions again were given that the farmer was about to be reduced to a state of peonage. I know the hardships which were endured through all of those years, for I was one of that people.

"My sympathies are just as keen for them to-day as they were then, but as I look back over all of those years, I can see that every one of those periods of depression was caused by certain economic maladjustments. The hard times were in reality a state of economic pressure brought upon them to mend their ways in certain respects—to get out of one-crop wheat farming, which prevailed to a great extent in the early seventies, and into live stock.

"The low prices of farm products in recent years are largely the result of the rapid rise in the price of lands, and the inducement thus offered to the expansion of agriculture wherever new and cheap lands were available. The rapid rise also had its evil effect in the inducement which it

offered for people to spread their capital over as many acres as possible, creating a condition closely resembling that in the speculative stock and grain markets, following a rapid rise in prices in these.

"The people of Iowa, however, have developed by their industry and their intelligence what on the whole is the most efficient State, of an agricultural character, existing in the world. It does not produce as much per acre as do some lands where labor is very cheap; but it produces more per man than any other like area of farming country in the world.

"I believe that there is no other farming population, similar in numbers, which equals the farming population of Iowa in resourcefulness and the sturdy qualities of character. The present situation is wholly temporary. There is nothing fundamental about it. On the contrary, the great fundamental factor is the rapid increase of population which must be fed, and the further fact that the area of land which can compete with the soil of Iowa in productivity is strictly limited."

### *A Striking Forecast Made in 1893*

Thirty years ago the farmer's condition in the Middle West was as live a topic of discussion as it is to-day. Indeed the gravity of the situation at that time led to a political upheaval and focused the country's attention upon the corn belt. In 1893 Mr. Roberts, then living at Fort Dodge, Iowa, wrote a magazine article which analyzed very clearly the true basis of agricultural prosperity in this country. At a time when the farmers were thinking only of the falling prices of their products Mr. Roberts directed attention to the fundamental economics of their industry. He pointed to the security of farm investments as compared with manufacturing:

The manufacturer who equipped his factory thirty years ago has discarded and charged to profit and loss his entire original capital by this time. The merchant who opened a store thirty years ago has lost the amount of his capital in depreciation and bad debts. Their annual profits needed to be large enough to make good this shrinkage, but the man who opened a farm in Iowa or Illinois thirty years ago has had no shrinkage in the value of his land to make good. On the contrary, if he has done nothing more than get a living from its annual return, its increased value will keep him through old age. The man who claims that farming in these Western States "does not pay" always argues that the rise in the value of land is not to be counted as part of the earnings of the business. But any consideration which is

sufficient to attract competition into an occupation thereby reduces its other earnings and must itself be credited instead.

To one who knows anything of the risks and anxieties of trade, the constantly narrowing margin of profits, and the pressure of competition, there is a security and certainty in the farmer's position which deserves to be more highly valued than it is by many who possess it. House rent and food the farmers have as a matter of course, and they scarcely think to give the farm credit for it. If times are hard, the outgo can be made exceedingly light. If well farmed, the land must increase in value, now that the arable parts of this country are so fully occupied. The population increases rapidly. Improved methods of culture will constantly increase the yield of a given acreage, and perhaps so rapidly that prices may not rise, but either in an increased product or an increased price the restricted acreage must effect better results for the farmer.

Mr. Roberts' analysis, given in the *Engineering Magazine* (New York) for September, 1893, was strikingly confirmed during the twenty years that followed the depression of the 'nineties. The general rise in land values has continued.

#### *Balance Between Hogs and Corn*

In his *Bulletin* Mr. Roberts has recently given full consideration to the proposed political remedies for the farmer's ills. The proposal for a government-financed export corporation to dispose of the corn surplus meets with no encouragement from Mr. Roberts. In the February issue he says:

The number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in the year 1925 was more than 10,000,000 less than the average of the two preceding years, and the pig crop of 1925 was about 10,000,000 less than the average of the two preceding years, the falling off being approximately 20 per cent. in each case. The natural result is a very high price for hogs as compared with corn. The farmer who has both hogs and corn is in a balanced situation and

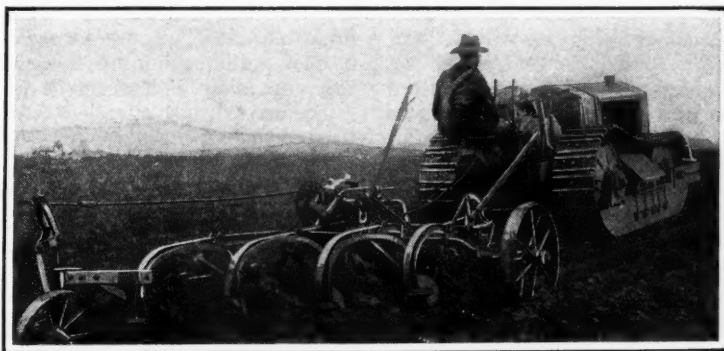
doing well, the farmer who has hogs but is without enough corn for them can buy corn at a low price, and the farmer who has corn and nothing to feed it to wants the export corporation to buy his corn above the market price, dump it in Europe at a loss, and charge part of the loss to his neighbor who had foresight enough to grow something to eat his corn. The bill for such a corporation introduced by Congressman Dickinson of Iowa provides that the loss shall be charged pro rata to all producers, which would mean that the farmers who study conditions and conform their operations to the needs of the consuming public would be penalized by being made to pay a subsidy to those who simply produce at random. The theory of this proposal is that farmers may grow anything they like and in any quantity, regardless of consumption requirements, and that the government will take care of the results.

The theory of penalizing the farmers who plan their operations to suit the needs of consumers for the benefit of those who do not is of the very essence of the most objectionable kind of socialistic doctrine, and there is no reason to suppose that any considerable portion of the farmers will support it when they understand it. They are told that it is a plan to put them on a level with the protected manufacturers, but it lays no part of the cost on the manufacturing industries, except as it increases the cost of living to all consumers, which would tend to increase wages and the cost of all the products and services which farmers buy.

The farm with a corn crop this year, but no pigs, is in the situation of a factory which has part of its raw materials, but lacks something which is necessary to its operations—for instance, like an iron furnace which has plenty of coke but no iron ore, when there is no ore to be had without paying a big price for it.

Evidently the trouble is not in Washington, or in the markets, but in the unbalanced situation between corn and hogs. The maintenance of a balanced relationship is part of the farmer's job, because nobody else can do it.

By way of comment upon earlier expressions of these views in the *Bulletin*, many letters have been received by Mr. Roberts from bankers and farmers in the Middle West, which express their assents.



WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO IN AN EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL STATE  
LIKE IOWA

# CARDINAL MERCIER

BY JOHN FINLEY

**E**ARLY in the war, when all eyes were on Belgium and its woes were in the heart of the world, there was presented at the dedication of the City College Stadium in New York, the ancient Greek play, "The Trojan Women," by Euripides, a tragedy two thousand years old which was being reenacted at that very moment in the ravage and rapine of Belgium. As the people of that little land, who then saw nothing in "the open hand of God" "save the rod of their affliction," look back upon that period now, they can say with Hecuba that had not this open hand thrust

Our high things low and shook our hills as dust  
We had not been this splendor and our wrong  
An everlasting music for the song  
Of earth and heaven.

So have they been "chosen and lifted" among the peoples of the earth as their ancestors were exalted in Julius Caesar's "Commentaries on the Gallic War."

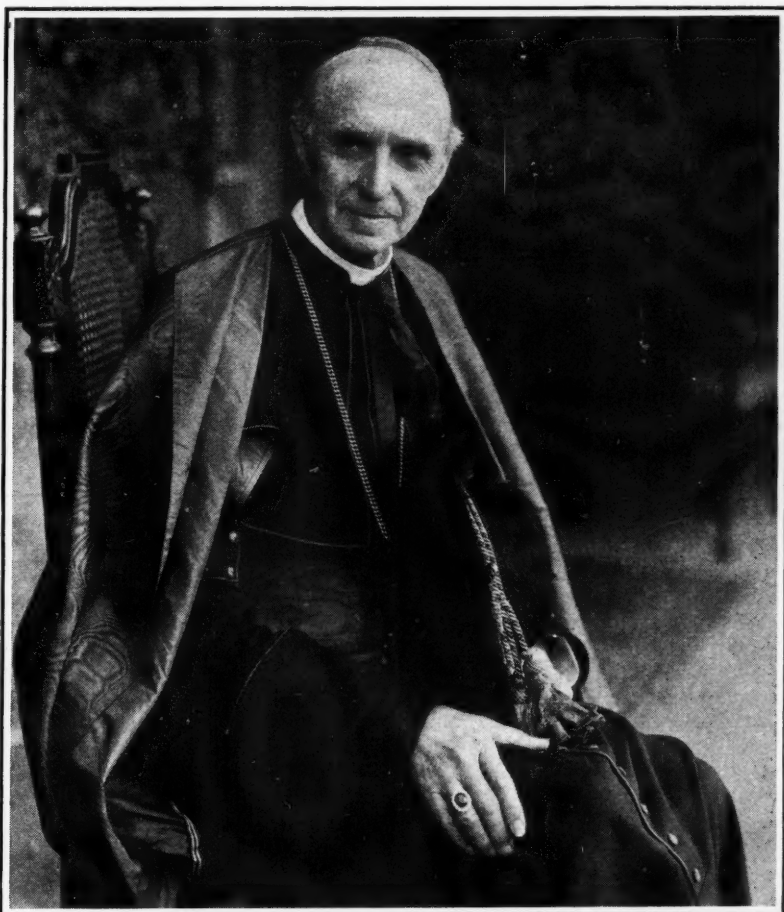
But loftiest among all those who endured that new "wrath in the earth" or had "rich encèrment," mouldering in their own brave soil, looms the figure of the great "War Cardinal" who now rests in peace. As Priam and the other elders of Troy when they saw Helen coming to the tower on the walls said to one another that she, so marvelously like the immortal goddesses to look upon, almost wholly excused from blame the Trojans and the Greeks alike for making their war with all its sufferings, so one might say of Cardinal Mercier that the emergence of such a valiant and beautiful spirit, like unto that which we ascribe to divinity, almost excused from blame those who gave the occasion for its expression. For, except for the invasion of Belgium, the world would probably never have come to know this mortal, whose words, voicing the wrongs of his people, and whose deeds, ministering to them, have furnished some of the music for that new "everlasting song." But, more than that, the souls of multitudes of people would not have had leadership to such a spiritual height as he reached in the sight of men.

One seeing him felt one's self in the presence of a great man but a most gentle soul. There was no suggestion in his kindly ways of the hierarch or of the scholastic. But those who knew his history were aware that there was an intellect of great power and keenness that had undergone intensest training, and that faced the problems of the world with a philosophy ready for any emergency. After the years of study which embraced history, medicine, mathematics and other sciences, as well as metaphysics and theology, the "tall Abbé" stood forth as a twentieth century St. Thomas Aquinas against the materialistic trend of philosophy, a protagonist of the neo-scholasticism which accepts revelation as a separate source of knowledge along with reason, but avails of all that science has to contribute to the understanding of human existence; for Thomas Aquinas was to him "a beacon and not a boundary."

It was this thoroughly disciplined mind, possessed of a clearly defined philosophy and warmed by the deepest human sympathy, that was brought suddenly face to face with the invading forces. In the hopelessness of resistance, it had been counselled by some that there should be only verbal protest and then submission; but returning from Rome, where he was at the time of the disaster, he applauded the "chivalrous energy" with which his people had defended and were still defending their independence, and while he advised "needful forbearance," he never ceased even in the face of peril for himself to urge Belgium "never to allow her honor to be questioned."

The account of his fearless confronting of those who had the power to crush him, of his protesting appeal to the Cardinals and Bishops of his own faith in Germany and Austria, of his journey to Rome to ask the intervention of the Pope in behalf of his afflicted people, and of his unwearying ministrations to those in sorrow and need, will always be a proud part of any recital of the heroisms of the war. But the biography of this great soul will not end with that





Photograph by Orren Jack Turner

**CARDINAL DESIRÉ MERCIER, WHO DIED ON JANUARY 23**

(The Belgian Cardinal became one of the popular heroes of the World War when he championed the cause of his people and defied the German invaders in 1914. He was born near Waterloo, seventy-four years ago. Studying first in medicine, and later for the ministry, he also had long experience as a university professor of philosophy, at Louvain. He was made a Cardinal in 1907. Americans will not soon forget his visit to the United States in 1919, to thank the people for their interest in Belgian relief)

brave story. He was a "War Cardinal" but he was also an "Apostle of Peace." When the war ended, he gave his thought and energy not only to the rehabilitation of his own little land with the same loyalty that he showed in its defence, but also to the unity of the church throughout Christendom. This was his possessing desire and active concern to the day of his death.

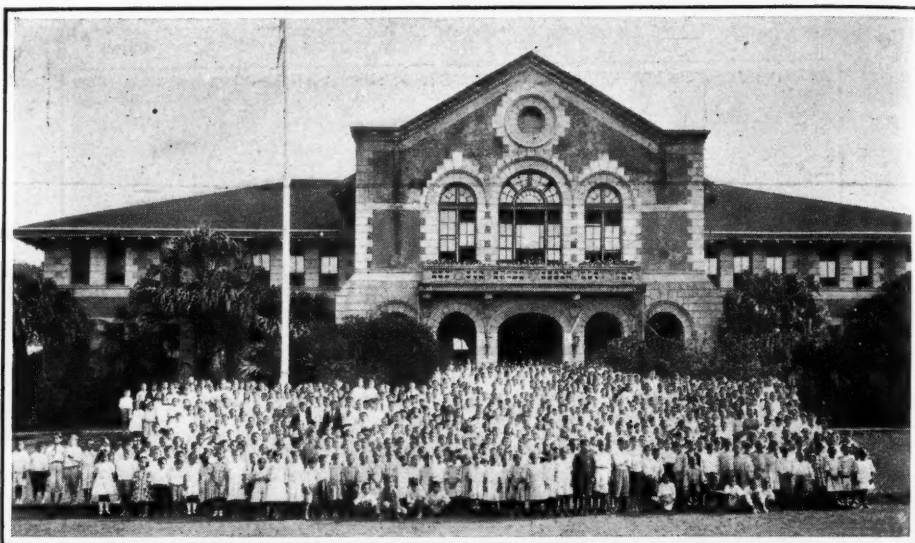
It is not surprising that men and women of widely differing credal professions united in mourning his going. Through no other human personality of our times could so many have been brought into spiritual communion and common service. For-

tunately the spirit which animated his body has not left the earth, but will continue to lead humanity toward the goal of his desire, which is after all the highest aspiration of Christendom.

If one were to make a fitting epitaph for this mortal who "has put on immortality," it would be one which remembered his service both as the flaming voice of Belgium and as the gentle light which still leads on:

**DESIRÉ MERCIER**

For all the Earth the thing we most desire  
Is that sweet spirit which did richly flame in him:  
Now a confronting angel's sword of fire  
And now a candle leading where the way is dim.



A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN HONOLULU, WITH MORE THAN HALF THE PUPILS JAPANESE

(There are 900 children in attendance. Five hundred are of Japanese parentage, 275 Chinese, 55 Portuguese, 50 part-Hawaiian, 15 Hawaiian, 5 Filipino, and no white Americans. All who were born in Hawaii, it should be remembered, are American citizens in the fullest sense)

## MAKING AMERICANS. IN HAWAII

BY E. GUY TALBOTT



CAMPUS OF PUNAHOU COLLEGE, HONOLULU

"THE most complicated racial mixtures and problems to be found anywhere in the world, are encountered in the Hawaiian Islands," so says Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society. This same authority recognizes the necessity for a thoroughgoing program of educational Americanization of the Asiatic population of Hawaii. He says:

Without reflecting on the oriental element so predominant numerically in the population of the Islands, I venture to think that it must be apparent to all Americans that the racial situation is so complicated and so uncertain that every military and educational protection should be taken to insure that these Islands, which are so American

in tradition and so essential to our safety, remain permanently in our possession.

The population of Hawaii at the present time, as estimated by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Territorial Department of Health, is 307,100. The Anglo-Saxon group, principally white Americans, numbers 34,272, or 11.1 per cent. of the total population. The native Hawaiians number only 21,271, or 6.9 per cent. of the total, while part-Hawaiians number 20,950, or 6.8 per cent. The Latin population includes Portuguese, Porto Rican and Spanish, numbering 35,292, or 11.5 per cent. The great bulk of Hawaii's population is Asiatic: Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino. This group numbers 195,315, or 63.6 per cent. of the total population.

The Japanese form the largest single race group in Hawaii's polyglot melting-pot of races. They number 125,368, or 40.8 per cent. of the total population. Of the 125,608 Japanese in Hawaii, 66,647 were born

in Hawaii and are thus citizens of the United States, entitled to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

*Will the Japanese Win the Mastery?*

The possibility of the ultimate control of Hawaii by the Japanese has been much discussed by statesmen, politicians and educators. The United States Bureau of Education made an exhaustive educational survey of the Hawaiian Islands a few years ago. In the report based on this survey occurs this significant statement: "Whether or not the Japanese desire to achieve political control, without doubt within a few years they will be in a position to do so if they choose."

The commission making this educational survey prepared elaborate tables showing that the Japanese electorate in Hawaii will probably be 28 per cent. of the total electorate in 1930 and 47 per cent. in 1940. The report states: "From that time (1940), their numerical superiority will grow very rapidly, the vote doubling every twenty-one years, as children of children enter the electorate."

On the other hand, Prof. Romanzo Adams, who occupies the chair of Economics and Sociology in the University of Hawaii, shows by equally elaborate statistical tables that the Japanese electorate in 1941 will constitute probably not more than 28 per cent. of the total vote.

The annual report of the Governor of Hawaii, Wallace R. Farrington, for the year 1924 shows a total registration of Japanese-American citizens in the 1922 election of only 1,135, or 3.5 per cent. of the total registration of 32,491. The Chinese-American registration was 1,499; the "white" American, 6,934; the Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, 16,817; and the Portuguese-American, 4,212. By way of racial recapitulation, it is found that the native Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian registration was 16,817; Anglo-Saxons, including Portuguese, 13,049; and Oriental, Chinese, and Japanese, 2,634. In 1923 the Japanese registration was 1,265, an increase of only 130 for the year. Later figures are not yet available.

One does not need to be a prophet, however, to make the statement that eventually the Hawaiian Islands will be politically controlled by the descendants of Hawaii's predominant Asiatic population. We need to remember in this connection that all

children born under the American flag are, by virtue of such birth, American citizens, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

*Part Played by the Sugar Planters*

It is also important ever to remember that the oriental population of Hawaii is there because of the policy of the American sugar-planters in bringing in hordes of oriental contract laborers to work on the sugar plantations. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association stated in a report issued in November, 1924, that a total of 271,415 contract laborers and members of their families had been brought into Hawaii at a cost of approximately \$20,000,000. The problems growing out of this wholesale subsidized immigration are, therefore, problems of our own making. The sugar planters who conducted this system of oriental contract labor immigration were Americans of the type who trace their ancestry to the *Mayflower*.

We also need to be reminded that only recently the sugar planters of Hawaii importuned the American Congress to permit them to import large numbers of new laborers into Hawaii from China under five-year contracts. This request was refused, after an investigation by the Department of Labor, but it will certainly be renewed, since there are constantly recurring strikes on the part of the Filipinos, who now constitute the great bulk of plantation field laborers. The "Melting-pot of the Pacific," as Hawaii is called, is already full to overflowing with unassimilated orientals.

*Educating Future Voters*

What is being done to Americanize these various racial strains in Hawaii? The answer to that fundamental question is the primary purpose of this article. The most vital and pressing problem in Hawaii to-day is that of the education of her polyglot population, especially the children who will soon assume political domination of the Islands. Will these future voters be Americans or will they still be Japanese?

At the hearing before the Congressional Committee on Immigration, when the Hawaiian sugar planters were urging letting down the bars for Chinese contract field laborers, a United States Senator succinctly and oracularly declared concerning the Japanese children in Hawaii: "Once a Japanese, always a Japanese." The problem

of education in Hawaii to-day is to make real Americans of the ever-increasing thousands of Hawaiian-born citizens of alien descent, particularly of the Japanese, since they are so overwhelmingly in the majority.

The total enrollment in the public and private schools in Hawaii on January 1, 1925, was 65,369, of whom 55,497 were in the public schools and 9,872 in private schools. The enrollment in the public schools increased 93.2 per cent. during the decade between 1914 and 1924. Of the present public school enrollment, 28,308, or 51 per cent., are Japanese, while in the private schools there are 2,179 Japanese, or 22 per cent. of the total private school enrollment. Only 1,438, or 2.6 per cent., of all the children in the public schools of Hawaii are foreign-born.

HAWAII'S SCHOOL CHILDREN BY RACIAL  
DESCENT

Race	1910	1920	Private Schools	
			1925	1925
Hawaiian	3,527	3,458	3,514	699
Part-Hawaiian	2,584	4,478	5,596	1,937
Anglo-Saxon	702	1,186	1,839	1,714
Chinese	2,184	3,961	5,404	1,091
Japanese	6,557	19,354	28,308	2,179
Korean	164	535	1,039	141
Filipino	....	1,035	1,905	222
Scandinavian	86	36	....	....
Portuguese	3,733	5,472	5,883	1,520
Spanish	....	392	351	50
Porto Rican	308	1,073	1,076	109
All Others	400	370	582	210
Total	20,245	41,350	55,497	9,872

In 1890 there were only 39 Japanese children in the public schools of Hawaii; in 1900 there were 1,352; in 1910, 6,557, and in 1920 there were 19,354. From 1920 to 1925 the number of Japanese children increased to 28,308, or more than half the total enrollment.

There are only 1,839 Anglo-Saxon children in the public schools, and 1,714 enrolled in private schools. Practically all the well-to-do Americans in Hawaii either send their children to private schools on the Islands, or else to schools on the mainland.

The writer has recently visited sixty-five schools in Hawaii and made a careful study of the educational problems of the Islands. The uniform testimony of principals and teachers is that the oriental children are bright and intelligent and more anxious to get an education than are white American children. The oriental children are not

inferior, either in intelligence or in native ability. They are superior to Caucasians in certain intellectual processes.

Those who prate of white supremacy and Nordic superiority would do well to remember that a Chinese boy on a plantation in Hawaii won the American Legion prize essay contest in 1923, in competition with over 50,000 school children in every State in the Union. We heard this Chinese lad, Ah Sing Ching, read his essay before the Ad Club in Honolulu. He seemed like a typical American boy, although his father and mother, who were with him also as guests of the Ad Club, could not speak a word of the English language, the language of their son and his numerous brothers and sisters.

Ah Sing Ching's essay reads in part: "The slogan of our country is, 'In union there is strength,' and it is because of this unity our country is so strong; but during the world war we found that we had internal as well as external enemies. Bolshevism, Communism and Anarchism are as real enemies as any we had to fight overseas, and much harder to conquer. We learned at the beginning of the world war that many of our citizens were uneducated, and that not nearly enough money was being spent for schools. . . . What we want in our nation we must put in our schools."

You will notice the number of times Ah Sing speaks of "our country" and "our nation." This humble Chinese boy is as proud of his American citizenship as the proudest New Englander.

### *The Real "Melting Pot"*

The one place in the "Melting-Pot of the Pacific" where the pot really melts, is in the public schools. Here all racial and social lines of cleavage are obliterated. There is not a great deal of intermarriage between the various oriental races, except with the native Hawaiians. The breaking down of racial barriers in the public schools is paving the way for a real solution of Hawaii's race problems. Education alone can solve those problems and the schools of Hawaii are succeeding to a very remarkable degree.

What is true of the elementary and secondary public schools is also true of the Territorial Normal School and the University of Hawaii and the numerous private schools, except those that specialize in fostering the superiority of the white race.



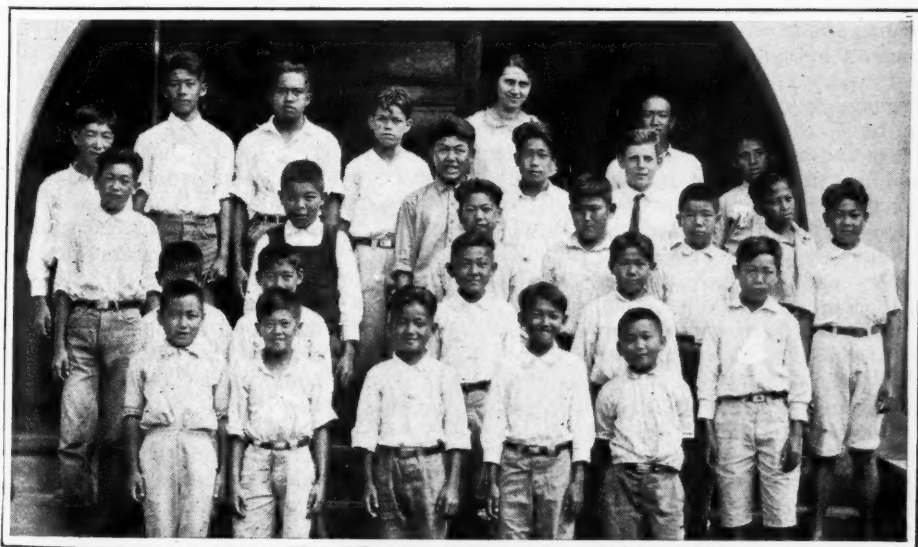


THIRTEEN RACES ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS GROUP OF HAWAIIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN (In the top row, reading from left to right, are: Hawaiian, Spanish, Norwegian, Negro, Filipino. In the middle row: Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Portuguese. The three in the bottom row are Russian, Porto Rican, and American)

In the Normal School there are 377 students, representing various races, the largest number, 112, being Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian. The Japanese normal students are second, numbering 104; Chinese, 89; Portu-

guese, 39, and Anglo-Saxon students, 26.

There are 1,566 teachers in the public schools of Hawaii, representing many nationalities, although every school teacher is required by law to be an American



AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL OF EWA, ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU

(Some of the racial stocks represented here are: Filipino, Japanese, Portuguese, Scotch, Korean, Chinese, and Porto Rican)



THEY WERE ALL BORN IN HAWAII, OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE  
Guam, Filipino, Korean, Hawaiian-American

citizen. There are 464 Anglo-Saxon teachers and 514 of mixed races; 137 being part-Hawaiian. There are 174 Chinese, 129 Portuguese, 86 Hawaiian and 80 Japanese teachers. No matter what their racial descent might be, we have found all the teachers to be most loyal to America and her institutions. About a hundred teachers are imported each year from the mainland.

#### *The Foreign-Language Schools*

There is one serious obstacle in the way of complete Americanization of the oriental children. That obstacle is the foreign-language school. Approximately 20,000 oriental children, chiefly Japanese, who go to the public schools, also attend the foreign-language schools. Most of these schools are under the auspices of the Buddhist religion and many of them are taught by Buddhist priests, religion being one of the aims of the school. Their purpose is to teach the children the language, religion, history and national loyalties of their fathers.

Governor Farrington represents the attitude of most of the educators of Hawaii on this question when he says: "These schools are a handicap to the American progress of the children of alien parents, because they represent a daily effort to keep the children as fully alien as the teaching of an alien language in an alien atmosphere and under alien ideals can make

them. They represent a desire to hold our children, who are our future citizens, under a control that is not American."

By an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1923, the foreign-language schools were placed under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction, and stringent rules were adopted for their regulation. However, the operation of the law has been practically suspended by court action, brought by about thirty different language schools against the Territory.

The United States Government Commission, which made an educational survey of the Islands a few years ago, made a strongly adverse report on the foreign-language schools, and recommended that they be legally abolished.

#### *Influences for Americanization*

In addition to the public and private schools, there are numerous other agencies working toward the Americanization of the oriental population of Hawaii. Citizenship schools are conducted on many of the plantations for Hawaiian-born oriental adults. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are doing important and effective Americanization work on the Islands. Social service agencies of every type and Christian churches of many creeds are helping in the program of making good Americans out of Hawaiian-born Asiatics.



NATIVE HAWAIIAN

One of the most important phases of the work of building citizenship is that represented by the organizations of young Chinese and Japanese themselves, who are taking their places as voters. They have organized clubs for political expression. These clubs may be the nucleus of racial political blocs, but at present they aim to give expression to the growing American aspirations of these young citizens who have reached voting age.

A monthly paper called *The New American*, edited by U. Okamura for young Japanese-American citizens, just before the last election carried a strong appeal to Japanese citizens of voting age:

The right to vote is not only a privilege, but also a duty of American citizens. An American citizen who fails to vote is a slacker. He is a coward, not worthy of the name of American citizen. The Americanism of the citizens of Japanese ancestry is on trial. The coming election is an excellent opportunity to prove their Americanism and dispel all sorts of misunderstandings against citizens of Japanese ancestry.

About the same time there was an editorial in the leading Japanese daily newspaper in Honolulu, the *Nippu Jiji*, along the same lines.

One of the strongest aids to the complete Americanization of Japanese-American citizens is the recent law passed by the Imperial Japanese Diet, abrogating the principle of dual citizenship on the part of children born of Japanese parents. This new law went into effect on December 2, 1924. The Honolulu Society of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry and the Japanese Students' Association held a great mass meeting to celebrate the eradication of this last barrier to their enjoyment of full American citizenship. The Governor of Hawaii and other leading Territorial officials participated in this celebration held by actual and prospective American citizens.

Concerning this reform the *Nippu Jiji* newspaper, to which reference has just been made, said editorially:

The amendment to the nationality laws of Japan as regards expatriation of Japanese born abroad went into effect yesterday, marking the end of dual citizenship. Together with the citizens of Japanese ancestry who have been handicapped by dual citizenship, we congratulate the Japanese Government upon its remarkable action. If one wishes to become a true American citizen he should expatriate from Japanese citizenship. Eliminate the handicap, show your sincerity, and do the things required of citizens.

## THE EAST AND THE WEST MEET IN HAWAII

BY YUSUKE TSURUMI

THE problem of Hawaii is more important than some people are willing to concede. On the vast continent of Asia, from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, the human mind is astir. The long cycle of civilization has crossed the great Pacific and is reaching the shores of the East. Europe is beating a retreat from Asia. One by one the nations of the East will struggle to their feet. The long night of Asia is destined to end. And America and Asia will stand face to face across the Pacific. The hand of destiny laid Hawaii between these two continents and the momentous era is at hand.

Fate chose two races of the East and the West to meet on these islands. America as the host and Japan as the guest are going to face the fundamental problem of

the world. Will the meeting of these two peoples on these islands begin a new page for the reconciliation of the East and the West or will it end in another disaster of humanity? Asia is watching the outcome with the keenest interest.

America undoubtedly is now the strongest nation of the world. It needs no explanation. But whether this undisputed strength is going to be a factor to knit the world together or to disrupt it is a great problem before humanity. When the Locarno Treaties were signed an American correspondent cabled from Europe that the American Government's policy towards European debts was driving these countries to a United States of Europe. If the same correspondent were in Japan at the time of the passing of the American Immigration

Law, he might have cabled that the American immigration policy was driving the Asiatic nations to a United States of Asia. I myself do not think that it has gone so far yet, but I frankly apprehend that the future development on the American continent may encourage that tendency. In that respect the experiments in the Hawaiian Islands command our attention.

There are three major problems involved in this. In the first place there is an ever-growing desire among some Asiatic nations, owing to the economic pressure of population and rising consciousness due to the spread of education, to recover the territories they lost to the Caucasian races, in the name of justice. On the other hand there is a strong desire among the Caucasian races to keep these territories in the name of world peace. Will this demand of justice and that of peace be reconciled ultimately?

There is also a psychological aspect. There is an increasing consciousness among certain groups of the Asiatic peoples that they have a higher type of civilization than that of the West. They refuse to accept the Western assumption that the latter's mode of life, outlook on life, and system of society should be taken as the only standard of measure. Will the Caucasian races give due respect to the aspiration of the non-Caucasians and work for the harmony of the two civilizations?

Will the experiments of Hawaii work out in such a way as to endorse the policies and endeavors of those who stand for the moderation and reconciliation among nations; or will they end in giving more material to the international extremists?

I do not believe that the civilization of the present age has arrived at such a stage that all nations can freely migrate and live harmoniously together. Friction has always followed a mass migration and unfortunately still does. But there is no reason, to my mind, why an experiment on a smaller scale cannot be successfully carried out. For that the conditions of the different races, particularly those of the Japanese, in Hawaii present an interesting subject for study.

Now what are the so-called Japanese problems in Hawaii? Let us bring together the salient facts which bear upon the issue. In the first place there is the impressive number of the Japanese in Hawaii. According to the estimate of the Board of Health

of Hawaiian Territorial Government for the year 1924, the Japanese numbered 125,368 against the total Hawaiian population of 307,177—in other words, 40.8 per cent. of the whole population. Out of these 64,710 were born in Hawaii and are, therefore, American citizens. Out of these latter again only 1,711 registered to vote. This constitutes 0.049 per cent. of the whole voting population. This presents two questions: First, will the Japanese increase to such an extent that they will constitute the absolute majority of the population? Secondly, will the Japanese voting population become so numerous as to compose the majority of the voters of Hawaii? In other words, will the Japanese become the dominant element in Hawaii? This question is closely linked up with the next one, namely, will this great number of Japanese continue to retain a distinctly different type of civilization from that of Americans or will they assimilate with the latter and disappear?

#### *Economic Status*

The first Japanese immigrants to Hawaii on record were a shipwrecked fisherman in 1804 and another in 1831, but the real importation of Japanese did not take place until 1868, when 143 Japanese contract laborers arrived in Hawaii. They were to receive four dollars every month, working on sugar plantations, and to stay for three years. Most of them died of hard labor; but one of two of them are still living there. It is to be noted that Chinese preceded the Japanese by some twenty years in coming to Hawaii, and therefore, even at the present moment, are ahead of the Japanese in economic and social prestige, although their number has not increased as rapidly as the Japanese. A real systematic importation of Japanese labor, however, was not started until some sixteen years later when, in 1884, 116 Japanese were brought over to Hawaii. This migration was continued from year to year. The Japanese laborers worked chiefly on sugar plantations. The number of Japanese laborers on Hawaiian sugar plantations reached the numerical peak in 1908, when out of the total of 46,918 plantation laborers, they numbered 32,771. But this was also the first year of the importation of Filipino laborers. The Japanese gradually left the plantations and Filipinos supplanted them, so that in 1924 against 15,339 Japanese



there were 19,704 Filipinos out of the whole number of 44,378.

This shows that the Japanese are gradually rising in the economic scale, leaving manual labor to newer arrivals, in order to take up work in cities in business or the professions. This means that there is gradually developing among the Japanese population in Hawaii a complex form of economic status. Therefore, in an economic sense the Japanese population in Hawaii no longer constitutes a single interest, making united action impossible. These Japanese, however, have not developed as yet a strong economic factor as capitalists. Their total assessments both in real estate and personal property are valued at about sixteen million dollars against some twenty millions for the Chinese and about two hundred and fifty-six million for the Caucasians (except Portuguese). Therefore, when we consider the numerical strength of the Japanese, they have not shown much progress yet as a property-owning race. If we look at the statistics of taxation, we find that the Japanese per capita tax is only \$3.41 and that of the Chinese \$17.54, against \$217.03 for the Caucasians (except Portuguese).

#### *A Falling Birth Rate*

The greatest problem, however, is not the amount of the property of the Japanese, but that of birth rate. Now that the new immigrants from Japan are entirely stopped by the immigration law of 1924, the increase in Japanese population depends on the birth of children. Dr. Romanzo Adams of the University of Hawaii published an elaborate study of the situation in July, 1922, in the Honolulu *Advertiser*, based on the census of 1920. He gives the birth rates of different races based on the number of women between 18 and 44 years of age.

	Birth rate for 1000
American and North European.....	97
Hawaiian and Part Hawaiian.....	236
Japanese.....	238
Portuguese.....	240
Chinese.....	257
Filipino.....	267
Spanish.....	316
Korean.....	326
For all races.....	232

Dr. Adams explains the situation as follows: "The Latin races have high rates because they are recent arrivals. The fact

that the Japanese have a lower birth rate than the Portuguese and the Chinese who have lived longer is due to the more advanced industrial and educational development of their own country. The forces that reduce fecundity are already operative in Japan." His statement is borne out by the figures of birth rates in Japan in recent years which are gradually showing signs of decrease. Then he goes on to say, "The birth rate of the Japanese will be reduced rapidly until it approximates the average rate for the U. S. A. Within a few years it will be the lowest of all but the American-North European group. According to the usual method of computation, the rate will be abnormally low within twenty years. The grounds for this can be briefly indicated. Ambition for economic and social advancement as evidenced by: (1) the large percentage of school attendance 12-18 years of age; (2) tendency to leave unskilled, lowly paid employments and to enter skilled trades, business life and the professions; (3) movement of the Hawaiian-born to the mainland."

The next question is, supposing that the Japanese birth rate will gradually drop, does it not still mean that the Japanese population will continue to increase in Hawaii? Contrary to the statements of some, the Japanese population in Hawaii, instead of increasing, is decreasing relatively. Look at the following figures:

	1920 Census	Percentage to total population	1924 (estd) Board of Health Estimate	Percentage to total population
Filipino.....	21,031	8.2	39,608	12.9
Other Caucasians... (except Portuguese and Spanish)	19,708	7.7	34,372	11.1
Japanese.....	109,274	42.7	125,368	40.8
Chinese.....	23,507		24,522	—
Total population...	255,912		307,177	

Most of the other races decreased, even in absolute number.

#### *Dispersion of the Second Generation*

There is another important factor that comes into operation. That is the fact that the Japan-born Japanese are fast decreasing and Hawaiian-born Japanese are increasing. Now the former had to stay on plantations owing to their lack of the English language as well as to their

early training. But the second generation of Japanese is free from these handicaps and they do not want to stay as agricultural laborers. They are leaving the plantation and coming to Honolulu. That city, however, cannot furnish work for all Japanese. This led them to leave Hawaii for the American mainland; and the movement will come into operation with increasing impetus. For these Japanese to return to Japan is out of the question, first, for economic reasons, and, secondly, because of social and linguistic unfitness. To my mind, the movement of the American citizens of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii will gradually bring about the dispersion of Japanese from specified areas like Hawaii and California into all different parts of the Union. Dr. Adams estimated that "their percentage in Hawaii will fall more rapidly until they constitute not more than 25 or 30 per cent. of the total population."

#### *Size of the Japanese Vote*

Here we arrive at the question of the voting population in Hawaii. Will the Japanese votes so increase as to attain the majority? And will these Japanese vote solidly along racial lines? On this point, according to the study of Dr. Adams, "in 1940 there will be 24,815 Hawaiian-born adult male Japanese in Hawaii with votes." He estimated that 40 per cent. of the Hawaiian-born Japanese will migrate into the American mainland, according to a conservative reckoning. So he calculated the real voting Japanese in 1940 as 14,889. He excluded women, as they will not use their votes to any great extent. Then from this number a certain percentage must be deducted for different reasons, such as less than six months' residence in Hawaii, illiteracy, mental defects, insanity, imprisonment, or failure to register owing to indifference or other reasons. Thus only 75 per cent. of the Japanese will actually be registered. This will bring down the

number to 11,167. The total non-Japanese voters in 1940 in Hawaii will be about 28,000. Thus the proportion of the voters of Japanese ancestry will be less than 28 per cent. of the total registered male voters. Dr. Adams in his estimate left out the possible increase of Filipino voters, or voters of some other races that might be brought into Hawaii later.

#### *The Japanese Viewpoint*

Will these Japanese voters vote solidly as a racial unit? This is a matter of conjecture and nobody will be in a position to make any definite scientific statement, based on such data as we now have. This question can only be answered when we study the economic situation of the Japanese and their psychology.

The so-called Japanese problem of Hawaii can be summed up thus: Contrary to the apprehension, the Japanese population will gradually decrease in number; there is little probability that the Japanese voters will vote as a racial unit; Japanese at home have no desire to send new immigrants to Hawaii; the second-generation Japanese are fast losing their Japanese traits; the only obstacle to the assimilation of the Japanese is the deep-seated sense of family in the first-generation Japanese who maintained their home tradition even stricter than their compatriots at home; this will disappear with the second and third generations of Japanese. Then in its international aspects the Japanese at home are not interested in the political or naval aspects of the Hawaiian problem, but rather in the outcome of the second or third generation Japanese there. If the small number of Japanese then were given the chance to assimilate and disappear in the vast human current of the American continental population, then we can safely assume that one solution of the great problem between the East and the West has been found.



# PARLIAMENTARY BREAK- DOWN IN EUROPE

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

## I. The Impending Test in Great Britain

A YEAR ago I wrote from England to this magazine of the marked and appealing change which was discoverable in the general British situation, and more particularly in the British state of mind as contrasted with war and post-war years. I pointed out what seemed to me the unmistakable fact that, speaking broadly, John Bull had recovered his traditional poise and confidence, and that in England the post-war readjustment had gone to remarkable lengths.

Coming back to London after twelve months, it is hard to see on the surface of things any indication of profound change or any essential modification of this British state of mind. The past year has been notoriously a bad year in many directions. It has not been as bad as might be gathered from many alarmist reports. On the whole, there have been distinct gains in many directions. There is not the slightest basis for the conclusion that Britain is sinking back into the abyss, or any conceivable warrant for answering in the affirmative the familiar question "Is Britain Done?"

What is still true, however, is that the improvement had been at best relatively restricted, and the difficulties and distances to be surmounted remain impressive if not appalling. Notably in those great basic trades, such as coal, iron and steel, shipping and shipbuilding, the conditions remain grave, and in the coal industry in particular, actually dangerous, while the great army of unemployed still counts a million and a quarter in this the eighth year since the close of the war.

What is perhaps, for the American observer, the most impressive circumstance, too, is the fact that in the coal industry a great crisis is impending, and in a measure the whole country is waiting upon the inevitable decisions in this regard before mak-

ing any real estimates as to the immediate future. Sometime between now and the first of May the British people have to reach a momentous decision, one of the most momentous in all their history and on that decision incalculable things depend.

The decision must meet the situation created by the coal compromise of last July. Then the British Tory Government, faced with the alternative of some great financial concession, or of a general economic strife which would involve not alone the coal industry but the allied rail and transport trades, in fact having a pistol presented to its head by strongly organized Labor, consented to the astounding compromise of a coal subsidy. The owners and operators of the coal mines definitely announced with a wealth of supporting evidence to back their contention, that they could no longer profitably operate the mines without reducing the wages and increasing the hours of labor of the workers. The workers declared that rather than consent to either or both modifications they would strike. A strike meant paralysis of the whole industrial plant of the nation, of the entire life of the country, at the precise moment when such a paralysis might involve disaster.

As a consequence the Baldwin government undertook to meet the situation by a subsidy to the coal owners and operators which would enable them to continue working the mines without, on the one hand, bearing huge financial losses, or on the other reducing wages and increasing hours of labor. This compromise was for a limited time and ostensibly at least to continue only for the period necessary to permit a commission to investigate the whole subject and report back a program for the solution of the problem, concededly the gravest in post-war Britain. May 1 was fixed as the outside limit for the payment of the subsidy.

To-day the situation is this: The Commission had been sitting for many weeks, its public sessions are completed, it has retired behind closed doors to formulate its recommendations. Meantime nothing has happened to indicate any change of heart on the part of the operators or of the miners. Both have appeared before the commission and taken uncompromising positions which, if held, can only lead to ultimate conflict.

It is a fact that Britain, then, faces what must, if it comes, be the greatest industrial struggle in the history of any country. If the coal miners refuse to make any concessions or yield sufficiently, and solution of any sort is manifestly impossible without concession on both sides, then not only is there the probability of a coal strike which will close every mine in the country, but an almost equal certainty that similar strikes will in the same fashion paralyze the railways, the motor transport and the shipping. Not alone will the factories of the country have to close down because of a lack of fuel and raw materials, but the whole food supply of the nation will be imperilled.

It is no secret to add that against just such a calamity the government had made and continues to make preparations. The most elaborate system of motor transport under government direction has been organized. A volunteer establishment including even the smallest privately owned cars is to be called into operation. In the same fashion a vast army of volunteer constables and police to preserve order is ready.

The Government and the people, then, are making every preparation for what may turn out to be a war, a war between capital and labor which, if it comes, must last for a considerable length of time and while it lasts must have consequences which can hardly be calculated, but in any event must frightfully cripple and handicap a country already suffering from tremendous burdens and only slowly regaining its pre-war position.

Serious as are the possibilities, however, one must clearly indicate that the struggle which seems impending is by no means inevitable. The best-informed observers on either side of the fence will agree that up to the present moment it is utterly impossible to tell what is going to happen and will agree that it remains at least as good a betting proposition that there will be a compromise as that the struggle will come.

If there should be a compromise, if the supreme catastrophe of a general strike can

be avoided, then there is every reason to believe that Britain will have lived through the worst of the post-war difficulties and that the general improvement can be forecast with reasonable certainty. Moreover, I think that I should add that on the whole the majority of the Englishmen with whom I have so far talked, while recognizing the grave possibility, refuse to believe in the likelihood of a struggle which might prove well-nigh fatal to British prosperity—if not finally, at the very least for a long period.

On the surface labor and capital face each other uncompromising and determined. Neither side to the controversy showed up very well in the hearings of the Commission and national sympathy is hardly to be detected as overwhelmingly committed to either side. On the contrary one hears much blame for each and there seems to be a general feeling that the responsibility for what happens is fairly equally divided.

What is clear, however, beyond any debate, is the fact that, pending the solution of the present crisis and the clearing up of the existing uncertainty, it is idle to talk about the immediate future of Britain either politically or industrially. A majority of Englishmen believe conditions are on the whole improving. There is little in the British point of view to support the extreme pessimism one meets frequently in America and is perhaps typified by Colonel George Harvey's article which was quoted at length in a recent number of this magazine.

Despite all the disappointments of what was not a good year it remains clear that on balance Britain drew from the world more than she paid it. Reckoning returns from her foreign investments and all the other invisible sources of revenue and deducting her debt payment, she still finished more than \$100,000,000 to the good, so that she is not yet living on her capital or quite completely failing to acquire new capital for foreign investment.

There is very little easy optimism in the country—nothing to suggest the buoyant self-confidence of contemporary America, that is certain. There is too, a noticeable disposition to take full measure of present and impending difficulties, yet my net impression is still, as it was last year, that John Bull has not the remotest notion that he is "down and out" that by contrast he is still convinced that he will ultimately recover what he has lost, surmount his difficulties and, in some fashion not quite clear,



be a bigger John Bull within a quarter of a century. On paper his situation is certainly bad. Reference to statistics alone might warrant ultimate pessimism, but having regard for character, determination, inherent

dogged resolution, one gathers a different impression. For myself I shall again, as last year, go away with the feeling that, all things considered, Britain is "coming back" slowly, if you please, but certainly.

## II. The Larger Aspect

So far I have discussed the British economic and political situation from the domestic, that is, the local British point of view. But it must be perceived that there is a vastly larger and more significant aspect. The thing which we rather vaguely call democracy, and the Europeans more exactly describe as parliamentary government, has on the whole broken down on the European continent. We have had dictatorships which range from that of the Soviets in Moscow to that of the Fascisti in Rome. Spain, Hungary and Greece are actually living under dictators, and in other countries the reality is the same, even if the label be different.

Now what remains to be disclosed is whether Britain under the stress of war and post-war conditions will be forced to modify its democracy or whether it will be able, despite all the dangers and difficulties incident to its situation, to preserve its own essential form of parliamentary democracy, to stand firmly against both Fascism and Sovietism, to disclose again that enormous and essentially English quality of compromise and adjustment which has so often enabled the country to avoid both revolution and reaction.

Something infinitely more vital and important than the temporary question of British economic recovery is at stake. On the outcome of the approaching British crisis may well depend the future of parliamentary democracy in Europe. If the British system proves elastic and supple enough to meet the crisis, to adjust itself to new conditions, then in the long run the effect will be salutary on the Continent, France may escape a dictatorship or a dictatorship. A general reaction against dictatorship may set in.

If, by contrast, the British are unable to avoid an open battle, if differences between capital and labor go to the length of a national strike, no man can set limits to the international quite as much as the national consequences of the struggle and the division between the elements in the British

population may be such that class war will not only open but continue.

England, then, is once more not merely fighting her own battle, but on the outcome of the English struggle depends not a little of the future of democracy all over Europe. That is what makes the British situation fascinating almost beyond anything in recent history and important almost above even the outcome of the struggles of the recent war itself. The war ended in the complete defeat of the German effort to dominate Europe, the effort of a highly centralized and Prussianized industrial state, based upon enormous efficiency, mechanical, governmental, and industrial.

What is now being fought and apparently must be fought out is quite another struggle. It is not autocracy in the German form which threatens to engulf, rather it is a radicalism, a socialism, a force which comes up from the masses and more or less definitely has its inspiration in Russia. It is a form of class war. And in the face of the menace of it one by one the parliamentary democracies of the Continent have succumbed or are succumbing. Only in England has the existing, the pre-war system, so far been able to surmount the dangers and despite very real modifications to avoid anything which might suggest either revolution or utter reaction.

The struggle of Britain to recover its old position in the markets of the world, to become again the provider and the banker, the shipper and the seller is only one phase of the present problem, although it is by all odds the most familiar phase from the American point of view, but back of this lies the far greater problem of the future of British democracy and of the Continental democracy which in the last analysis is likely to receive its compelling impulse from England as it in the first place received its creative impulse.

England is fighting to recover the economic ground lost in the war and as a consequence of the war. But England is fighting even more manifestly to preserve its funda-

mental institutions in the presence of a world convulsion which is more and more tending to transform governments and replace parliamentary democracies by either Soviet or Fascisti dictatorships. The real question now is whether the class war preached by Marx and echoed by the Lenins and Trotskys will come to England or the danger that it may come will throw Britain into the arms of some form of collective, certainly not individual, dictatorship.

You have underneath the apparent division of Britons into Tories and Laborites, with a relatively small and vague middle group of Liberals, a tremendous cleavage within both the Tory and Labor parties. Mr. Baldwin faces a party split between "Die-Hards" who are certainly Fascisti in sympathy and a second group who are vastly more liberal and compromising than anything existing in the United States. And it is to the latter group that Baldwin himself belongs. In precisely the same fashion Ramsay MacDonald heads a party which is divided between essentially moderate and conservative radicals and extremists who have deep Communist leanings and profound Soviet sympathies.

Between MacDonald and Baldwin the differences are hardly greater than the points of agreement. Both are fighting against extremists and both have many common grounds. Indeed, the extreme Labor wing unhesitatingly pronounce Baldwin far less conservative than MacDonald. The truth is that there are no two parties in Britain at the moment which represent exactly the cleavage in public opinion and it is the moderates of both larger parties which are actually restraining the radicals within their own ranks.

If there were actually a real break, if affairs came to the supreme test of a national strike, there would undoubtedly be a very material shift. In both the Tory and the Labor parties the extremists would gain control and the battle would take on the form of a contest between revolution and reaction. If events came to anything like such a pitch compromise would be out of the question and no man could then set limits to the extent of the convulsion which might ensue. And quite obviously it is such a battle that the extremists on both sides of the fence would like to precipitate.

I do not think, however, that the extremists at the moment are in control either in the Labor or the Tory party. On the

contrary it is fair to say that both MacDonald and Baldwin are working steadily and with a measure of mutual sympathy to avoid the break, and the break, if it came, would certainly express itself in the elimination of MacDonald and perhaps of Baldwin as well. Both are essentially men of compromise and not of conflict and both are equally eager to avoid the conflict.

In the present article I shall not attempt to go beyond this rather summary discussion of the outstanding circumstance in the British situation. Next month I shall seek to explain from Paris the situation so far as international relations are concerned with political rather than economic politics in mind. Yet it is true, as I have said, that international politics, the questions of international relations, at least from the British point of view, are entirely subordinated to national and domestic interests. Britain is going to escape violent attempts to solve pending economic and social problems and in accordance with the tradition of the country proceed to evolutionary rather than revolutionary solutions, or it is to be plunged into a very real class war.

At home and abroad British influence and British policy will inevitably be shaped by the events of the next few months. At the moment the British position in Europe is commanding, and it can be lost only as a consequence of some paralyzing domestic struggle. In the same way, despite manifest disappointments, the economic situation is improving. But if next month or three months hence every wheel is suddenly stopped and all national force as well as resources are concentrated upon what may well amount to a civil war, then British position in the world politically as well as economically will be very profoundly modified.

And if in the exigencies of a national social struggle Britain should have recourse to some form of class dictatorship it is excessively difficult to see how the forces of reaction could be checked in continental Europe. All of which is only a way of saying that for Britain and for Europe the present British crisis is all-important and the immediate future not to be forecast until the answer is found.

I should like to make very clear to my readers that I am not in any sense forecasting a revolution or even a general economic struggle in England. I firmly believe that in the last analysis it will be escaped by

precisely the same methods which have averted only slightly lesser perils in the past. But what I should like to make clear is that there is a very real possibility of such a struggle and that it constitutes the outstanding circumstance not alone in British but in European affairs at the present hour.

Instead of believing that Britain is going either Bolshevik or Fascist, I believe that there is sound reason for expecting that it will continue to be "British," which is something quite different from either. Yet there is the possibility, there is the question which dominates all others in contemporary Britain, there is the British problem which from my point of view is at the moment too little appreciated in America, where we are accustomed to look at the merely economic phases of the British problem exclusively.

On the whole it is not the danger of Bolshevism which really exists in Britain.

I doubt if there was much real danger of that, certainly Labor was able to surmount that danger and powerfully dissociate itself from Moscow. What in reality seems to me now to remain to be disclosed is whether the Tories can in the same measure dissociate themselves from the extreme elements in their camp and thus repulse all Fascist impulsion. If Labor does challenge Capital, if the general strike comes, there is every sign that national opinion will decisively mobilize against the miner and his allies and that his defeat will be inevitable. But the consequences of a battle might be to replace Baldwin and the moderates by extreme "Die-Hards" and change the whole character and direction of British leadership.

In any event for Americans, I feel sure, the next weeks and months of British history must have absorbing interest, as for all of Europe, at least, they must have almost incalculable consequences.

### III. Turning to Dictators

In recent months American attention has been more and more drawn to events not alone in Italy but in many other countries (notably in Greece), in all of which recourse has been had to a dictator. For this phase of contemporary European history, Italy and Mussolini have served as the signboards. And it has been with frank and undisguised astonishment that most Americans have watched the development of the Italian dictatorship and the more and more baffling utterances of Mussolini himself, utterances which have gone to the length of suggesting the restoration of the ancient Roman Empire and the union of the Latin races within this restored imperial structure.

We have been conscious, too, of the undercurrent of resistance to Mussolini; and this resistance has served to fire the criticism of the liberal elements in the press and the public life not alone of Great Britain but also of the United States. Even within Congress criticism of the Mussolini régime has been voiced in connection with the Volpi-Mellon debt settlement.

Yet at the moment when both American and British criticism of Mussolini tends to increase and become more vocal, there is still to be discovered the unmistakable fact that not alone in France, but also in Germany—indeed, in most countries living

under the so-called parliamentary system of government—gossip and report of the possibility, and perhaps even of the necessity, of a recourse to a dictator grow more frequent.

One has, then, to consider in this respect two distinct things: First, the general question of dictatorship, to explain so far as is possible the reason for the development of dictatorships in contemporary Europe after a war which was advertised to be for the purpose of "making the world safe for democracy." Secondly, what the specific Mussolini experiment means in addition to any general significance, what it means to Italy and perhaps more exactly what contemporary Italy means to herself and to the outside world.

When all is said and done, the root evil in Europe to-day lies in the impotence of parliamentary governments in face of the post-war crises. Even in Great Britain, during the Labor régime, the system worked badly because there were in the House of Commons three parties, none with a majority and no two able for long to combine effectively. Only the fact that after the last election the Tory party obtained a majority over all saved the situation, and at a future election the still recent experience of three-party paralysis may be repeated.

Mussolini exists because Italy took alarm at the grave consequences of this parliamentary failure and paralysis. The country seemed to be headed for anarchy, the leaders and the political parties seemed totally unable to check the drift towards the abyss. But the mass of Italians had no wish to "go red," to see the nation bolshevized. Neither in France nor in Germany is there any danger of Bolshevism nor of any such crisis as faced Italy; but the difference is in degree. Not Bolshevism but paralysis threatens both.

This much is true: No nation of all the western European countries will go willingly to a dictatorship. Yet in every one of these nations to-day there is great and growing impatience with the failure of parliamentary democracy, and growing wonder as to whether in the end a dictatorship may not prove the sole if temporary means of escape from a situation daily becoming more impossible. Moreover, there is no more fascinating speculation than that as to whether democracy of itself can find any

solution for the present problem, any method of tinkering up the democratic machine to enable it to travel under contemporary conditions. Certainly it is no love of the idea of dictatorship, nor overwhelming enthusiasm for any personal figure, which explains the present drift in Europe. It is despair, not any romantic sentiment for some new "men on horseback," which underlies such strength as the idea of dictatorship has to-day. But despair can prove a powerful driving force.

Looking to the general question, it is plain at once that on the Continent of Europe there has been something like a universal breakdown of the parliamentary system. To take the best present example, the French republic is at the moment struggling with a definite financial problem which is not only of itself colossal but seems daily and almost hourly to increase in gravity. More or less there has been a crisis in France for nearly two years; that is, since 1924, when the March panic in the franc insured the fall of Poincaré.

## IV. Paralysis in the French Chamber

Within two years there have been four changes in ministry in France and one general election. In March, 1924, the Poincaré cabinet got into difficulty and resigned. But the former President was then able to make a reconstructed cabinet, which lasted until the election of a few weeks later definitely turned out the National Bloc that had ruled France since the first election following the close of the war, that of 1920. We have had two Poincaré cabinets, a Herriot cabinet, a Painlevé cabinet, and we have at the moment I write a Briand cabinet, although before this article is published it may have fallen, for it has at all times been shaky.

The two Poincaré cabinets rested upon a clear majority in the Chamber of Deputies, made up of a pretty solidly united Nationalist Bloc. The Herriot and Painlevé cabinets, on the contrary, rested upon the ill-assorted grouping of moderate republicans, radical republicans and socialists, all united in opposition to Poincaré but widely divided on questions of positive and affirmative policy, save only as they agreed on the foreign policy of conciliation as expressed by Briand.

Differences within this group brought

down the Herriot ministry and the Painlevé ministry which succeeded it. The Briand cabinet, which came in turn, had no actual basis of political support, it was faced with the necessity of collecting strength in the quarters which were available, and it had no chance of permanent life unless it could in some fashion create for itself a support drawn from the moderates of all groups.

Meantime, for two years the whole question of restoring French finance has had no answer. The country has been prosperous. The coal mines in the devastated area have begun to yield more coal than before the war. The newly constructed factories in the north are busy. French exports for the first time in recent history exceed imports. There has been an enormous influx of profitable tourists. So active is French industry that more than 2,000,000 workmen have come from adjoining and less prosperous lands.

Nevertheless, the Government continued to spend more than it took in by taxation. Inflation persisted and the franc fell—not by rapid and fantastic flights, as in the German case, but by short drops, brief recoveries and later declines. At the



moment it is worth half what it was two years ago. At the same time French capital has taken alarm and there has been a rapid and relatively enormous "flight from the franc."

In all this time the successive governments could do nothing. The latest Poincaré cabinet fell because on its death-bed, before the general election of 1924, it consented to taxation measures which were rejected by the people. The incoming government had no temptation to repeat the experience, and therefore it simply marked time and waited and hoped and also inflated. In the end Herriot went out because he had concealed inflation, and Painlevé also fell because his following divided over the capital levy as a remedy for existing conditions.

We have seen, then, and are still seeing, a relatively rich, prosperous, busy nation—facing none of the economic problems such as unemployment and restricted markets which bear upon Germany and Britain—unable nevertheless, because of the paralysis of its government, to meet the financial problem. France has been steadily becoming more nervous, apprehensive, distrustful. It has with increasing insistence demanded relief from its legislature, and it has so far failed to get what it passionately demanded.

More and more there has been growing up the conviction in France that the parliamentary system is incapable of supplying the relief, and that parliamentary leaders are unable to see or deal with the national demands. Each recurring project of taxation has been rejected by a majority made up of representatives of selfishly interested groups. One proposed measure provided adequate taxation of the farmer,

and it instantly called forth the fatal opposition of the rural elements. On the other hand, business has stood solidly against the capital levy. No single or combined plan has been able to satisfy enough of the groups to get a majority in the Chamber.

Such is the situation as it has appeared to the Frenchman. Of all Europeans, he has had perhaps the most extensive and educating experience with directorates and dictatorships. He has known two Napoleons and at least one Directorate. He has known the evils flowing from the violent usurpation of power by the individual. Nevertheless, if Napoleon finally led France to ruin, he did restore her domestic existence when ultimate anarchy threatened as an aftermath of the revolution.

At this moment there is no man on the horizon strong enough to save France by the Napoleonic method. There is discoverable no group of men who might form a Committee of Safety. Yet there is the ever-weighting problem of finance. Some way must be found out of the mess. Despite temporary halts, the tendency of the franc is always downward, and the situation at home and abroad grows steadily worse. Still continuing to clamor to Parliament for relief, the Frenchman is condemned to see Parliament occupied with sterile debates and mere empty political combinations which produce brief ministries but solve nothing and settle nothing. That is why France continues to look at Italy with mixed feelings. For Mussolini, for the type, for the whole Mussolini episode, France has only the sentiments derived from experiences with two Napoleons. Yet the existing evil continues.

## V. Factional Strife in Germany

Look briefly at Germany, and what appears. Recently, it had been impossible for two months to form a cabinet—although the Reich was and still is passing through a grave economic crisis, as contrasted with the financial crisis in France. And an economic crisis is far more serious at the moment, for it means hundreds of thousands out of work, it means domestic privation and suffering, it means the paralysis of business.

Nevertheless, the President, Marshal Hindenburg, had striven vainly for weeks to procure a government, failing because it

had been impossible to unite the Socialists, the Catholics and the representatives of "big business" in any coalition cabinet. The differences between the various groups are enormous, and the single point of union—that of foreign policy as expressed in the Locarno Pact—had been disposed of.

Again, as in France, there is no remedy in a new election. If the election should be called there is little doubt that there would be some alteration in the strength of the several groups, but not enough to enable any group to command a majority. The

differences between groups would still forbid any coalition. Under our American two-party system, if one party made a hopeless mess of things the other would be ready to take its place; and both the offending men and the responsible political party would be swept out of power. Under the German or French System, the single result would be a moderate change in the comparative value of the several fractions of the parliamentary membership.

Chancellor Luther had resigned on December 5, and it was not until January 28 that a new ministry with Luther once more at its head, was presented to the country. The Reichstag voted "confidence" by a majority of 160 to 150; but 131 Socialist members refrained from voicing their opinions, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the ministry is in any measure secure. Luther's support came from the German and Bavarian Peoples parties, the Center (Catholic), and the Democrats. In opposition were the Nationalists, the Communists, and the small group of Ludendorff adherents.

To understand the causes of the present crisis in German politics, it is essential to keep in mind that Germany has the "bloc" and not the majority system in its parliament and at the moment the bloc system is working at its highest capacity for evil.

The present German Reichstag has just under 500 members. At one extreme, so far as the large parties are concerned, is the Socialist group with 131 members. On the other is the Nationalist group with 110. Those two cannot work together. Yet they constitute almost half of the chamber, so that any cabinet, to have a majority, must depend upon the votes of the Socialists or of the Nationalists. This the more the case because there is a group of 45 Communists who are against every government, Nationalist or Socialist, republican or monarchist.

It is not an easy thing, furthermore, for the parties which lie between the extremes, (that is, the Catholic, Peoples, and Democratic parties) to make combinations.

The Socialists, having demanded the resignation of the previous cabinet, remain hostile to Luther, whom they regard as representing extreme conservative interests so far as economic problems are concerned. The Nationalists, on the other hand, are bitterly opposed to Luther and Stresemann because of the Locarno pact. But no cabinet can live which is opposed by both the Socialists and the Nationalists, counting together 241 votes, because to this opposition must be added some 60 votes coming from the Communists and the Fascisti party of Ludendorff.

## VI. Why Is Mussolini?

And now one passing word as to the Mussolini phase in Italy. I hope none of my readers will conceive that I hold any brief for Mussolini or for the idea of a dictator. I doubt if it would be possible for any American quite to understand, much less to accept, the reasonings which explain the fact to a European. Yet, for what they are worth, here are some of the arguments which are presented by those who speak with some show of understanding their own Italian country.

The Italy of the pre-war period was in reality unlike any of the great Western countries of Europe. It had been made by Cavour and his collaborators and successors, out of the chaos of Italian disunion which had existed since the remote downfall of ancient Rome. All the brilliant Italian Renaissance had been an expression of the Italian spirit, but it had not been in any sense a circumstance in nationality.

Italy was still, as a celebrated Frenchman had described it a century before, no more than a geographical expression when at last Italian troops entered Rome.

Between 1870 and 1914 a second phase had been lived. If Cavour gave Italy geographical unity, Giolitti and his associates gave it administrative unity. A machine had been constructed, a degree of framework had been inserted into the geographical form. What was still lacking was the sense of unity, the experience of common life, the fusion of the people of the North and the South. For nearly five centuries Marseilles and Rheims have formed conscious parts of the same country. For even more centuries Paris has been the capital of France. But within a dozen years Italy had known three capitals, in the latter half of the last century, and only the final selection fixed on Rome.

Nor in the composition of the new Italy was there any single element to be compared with Prussia in Germany, a state which had grown by long and steady effort and in size and population represented more than two-thirds of the newly created German Empire. That state which was territorially and numerically largest in the Italian congeries was Naples; and it was precisely the weakest, the poorest, and the least qualified to undertake leadership or supply the elements Prussia furnished to the German Empire.

The World War, then, gave Italy the spiritual unity which it had lacked. There was a fusion of all Italians in the great national army. But the Italian national structure was weak; the strain economically was vastly greater than on any other of the Allied nations. Victory, too, was followed by terrific disappointment and disillusionment. Economic crises were intensified by

moral and intellectual disappointments. And in that hour the same wave of Bolshevism which attacked all countries, with varying effect, reached Italy.

In the face of the peril the parliamentary machine broke down. Ministry followed ministry and did nothing, undertook to do nothing. But the mass of the Italian people were resolved to live, were hostile to Bolshevism and all of its works, and, in the failure of the organized system, had recourse to the dictatorship, which is the historical remedy. There, if you please, is the explanation of Fascismo and of the Mussolini episode which expresses not necessarily the view of the extreme follower of the Duce, but rather the rationalistic view of those who regard a dictatorship not as something in itself desirable but as a desperate remedy for an even more desperate disease and a phase not an enduring fact.

## VII. Italy in the Future

But, looking beyond, what does the future hold? This process of unification in the case of Italy plainly divides itself into four periods. The period of Mazzini which was one of aspiration, that of Cavour which was the realization of the dream so far as geographical unification was concerned, that of Giolitti which was devoted to administrative integration, that of the spiritual unification which began with the war and continues in the Mussolini epoch; which it may be presumed will continue when Mussolini has in turn completed his work and left the stage.

Italy dreams of taking her place among the other great nations. She has the population, the strategic position, but she lacks many things without which she cannot be in any real sense a world power. Most of all she lacks that field for expansion, for the transplanting of her surplus millions. France and Britain are great colonial empires. Italy has only a few relatively wretched colonies, in all of which no great development is possible. Nor is this all. She is threatened also by immediate and obvious perils.

Locarno in a sense consecrated French security by gaining it the British blessing. Germany took notice that any effort to disturb the Western situation from Switzerland to Holland would insure the immediate

military and naval opposition of Britain as well as of France and Belgium. She recognized that to recover Alsace-Lorraine she would have to risk the same kind of war she has just lost with far greater real odds against her, for half a century must pass before she can again muster with the same comparative strength as in 1914.

But Germany, in abandoning her old dreams of expansion beyond the Moselle the Meuse and the Vosges, clings to the hope of an ultimate advance down the Danube which would begin with a union with Austria, and bring her at once nearly 7,000,000 people of purely German stock. With Germany in Vienna, Italy would be menaced in Triest and all Italian influence from Budapest to the Ægean would collapse. The first and immediate necessity of Italy, therefore, is to block German advance. To do this she must in some fashion link herself to France and to Britain, and extend to the Julian Alps that pact of Locarno which covers the Rhine.

This involves for Italy the surrender of all her aspirations to renew in North Africa, in Tunis and in Algeria, the triumphs of ancient Rome. It involves the surrender of rather absurd aspirations to recover Nice and Corsica. A Latin world might be re-created in the sense that two Latin peoples might together take up the old Roman

watch upon the Rhine and the Danube, but with Italy on the Danube and France on the Rhine.

The second great danger, from the Italian point of view, would be a reconstruction of the Hapsburg Empire into any form of Danubian confederation. This would be to create the old enemy which the war destroyed, and it would insure that this newly created state would in its turn press for an outlet upon the Adriatic, even if Yugoslavia were not included in its organization. Thus Italy would not alone be menaced in Triest and Fiume, but her position in the Adriatic would be compromised by the rise of another great power.

Despite all the quarrels with Yugoslavia over the Dalmatian coast, then, Italy is perforce bound to live amicably with Yugoslavia as with France, for it is only with Yugoslavia as an ally that she can make face to any German menace, and to press Yugoslavia is to drive it ineluctably into some form of Danubian confederation.

What lies beyond, then? Assuming that wise Italian policy arrives at understandings with Great Britain and France covering the status quo in North Africa and Western Mediterranean, and with Yugoslavia on the Adriatic, the ultimate goal of all Italian policy must be to succeed the Turk in Asia-Minor and there, on the ruins of the old Byzantine Empire, construct a new colonial estate, filling its empty regions with Italian immigrants. There is the ultimate Italian hope. There is the goal toward which the new Italy seems consciously to be working.

But obviously it throws itself, this Italian program, squarely across the pathway of a new Germany inevitably bound to seek to expand to the south, and also across what has hitherto been the traditional route of Russia to the open sea. In addition, of course, it involves a war of conquest not merely against the Turk but against the whole Islamic world of Western Asia.

No Italian at the moment is thinking about war. Italy, like every other nation which engaged in the struggle, perhaps more than most, needs peace to recuperate and to reorganize. It is not by any means a certainty that in the end Italian policy will settle upon the eastern Ægean, rather than the eastern Adriatic or the western Mediterranean, as the fields for Italian expansive endeavor. A great deal depends obviously upon the degree to which France and Britain are willing to envisage and accept the Italian dreams.

But what is significant at the moment is the fact that there is forming in Italy, behind the façade of Fascismo, a very definite national sentiment which is expansive and even explosive. This sentiment does not accept the status quo of Europe or Asia as more than temporary, or shrink from the fact that war can be the single means to realize the end sought. This explains the alternating cynicism and protest with which Italy greets the various League of Nations endeavors.

Moreover, it seems to me that what is now in Italian minds, and German minds as well, gives new and vital importance to the situations which exist in all the great region between Vienna and the two ports of Constantinople and Salonica. And concerning these situations and conditions I shall hope presently to be able to write in this magazine, following the trip which I am now undertaking to Vienna, Budapest, and Bucharest, as well as to Athens and Rome.

I do not believe that much of real importance is likely to happen for many years along the Rhine. It seems to me that the World War for an indefinite time transferred the scene of great events to the Danube, the Upper Elbe, and the Vistula, and that in reality we are witnessing the opening acts of a new European drama in which Italy may well play a central rôle.





# BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN SCHOOL AND LIFE

## A CURRICULUM BASED ON VITAL HUMAN EXPERIENCE

By CHARLES A. McMURRY

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THE curriculum of the common school is now taking a prominent place in the minds of those who think seriously. And well it may.

There are two kinds of bigness in education that enforce attention and compel thought. One is the bigness of numbers, the tens of millions of children to be schooled. The other is the vast scope of our expanded and over-enriched curriculum. We have piled up such a collection of knowledges, from new and old sources, that the main problem of selection and reorganization is directly upon us.

Progressive schools over the country are now blazing a new trail for the course of study by bringing into the school program large projects drawn from the main centers of life in the outer world. Important enterprises, organized and carried forward on a life basis, are incorporated bodily into the daily program of the schools. The school sometimes takes on such a strong resemblance to life that it seems to be the real thing.

### *Subjects Not in a Text-Book*

The Muscle Shoals project, as a hydroelectric power station, is dealt with (in the sixth or seventh grade) in a fully elaborated classroom treatment, with drawings, pictures, and imitative constructions. The Wilson dam and power house are presented as a grand demonstration or object-lesson in the control and use of river power for doing man's heaviest work. It had its beginnings in an historic crisis, in which our Government, just after the declaration of war with Germany, awoke to the fact that we needed a nitrate-producing plant for making high explosives to be used in war.

With the advent of peace, Congress was plunged into a discussion about the Muscle Shoals—what to do with this expensive plant. Agriculture demanded the nitrates as cheap fertilizers for worn-out lands. The cities within a radius of two hundred miles required cheap power for all kinds of manufacturing, lighting, etc. The railroads were calculating on the use of electricity for transportation. As a substitute for coal, water power was rising into vast importance. The dams and locks would open cheap transport for heavy freight on the Tennessee River. The South and, to some extent, the whole country were showing a deep interest in the Muscle Shoals.

By comparing the power at Muscle Shoals with other water powers at Keokuk, at Niagara, at Great Falls, and on dozens of rivers, the national significance of hydroelectric power began to reveal itself in full measure. An elaborate treatment of this important topic surprises boys and girls with a view of the new forces at work in our modern world. We do not need to be told that these youngsters respond with open eyes and ardent minds.

The progressive school is thus beginning to deal with life problems in their full setting and in their native habitat. In this kind of study children are not trying to memorize words and phrases. They are getting experience. They are dealing with home and community interests at first hand. Their thoughts are taking root in life. They are getting a clear intelligence about necessary activities and arrangements in the surrounding world. The structure and organization of our modern society are gradually unfolding themselves experimentally to the minds of the children.

*Overfeeding Knowledge to the Child*

To understand better the problem of the curriculum we should take a glance at its history. It has been growing like a mushroom, expanding from year to year with the influx of new studies. The school has shown an astonishing capacity for absorbing into its own activities the numerous forces that have been at work shaping society. To say the least, the doors of the school have been thrown wide open to receive the new studies, and they have come flocking in. For about thirty years the course of study has been in a chronic state of expansion.

The first result of this long-continued pressure for the introduction of new studies is an overcrowded curriculum. It is gorged with an excessive quantity of knowledge. Our children have no such omnivorous appetite for learning. Besides, this overfeeding forbids proper assimilation. By common consent the first necessity is reduction or simplification. Some have tried to eliminate non-essentials. Others have tried to condense and abbreviate all subjects so as to bring them within reasonable compass. But the reduction process has given us a collection of abstractions, unsuitable for teaching purposes. This effort to reduce knowledge to compendious phrases, to condensed formulæ, is one of the sorriest experiments ever made in education. It violates all the principles of teaching.

The first misfortune that overtook us in developing the curriculum was an excess of riches, an overaccumulation of knowledge resources. The effort to reduce this excess to reasonable limits brought on a second and worse misfortune, *i.e.*, a condensed outline of knowledge, abstract and unusable. The third and perhaps chief misfortune is the fact that we have thus come into the possession of a course of study that is confused and poorly organized. But this is the natural result of the spasmodic and haphazard accumulation of all sorts of studies in the curriculum.

Strange to say, the course is lacking in any general plan of organization. Thus far very little attention has been given to any large scheme of combining all the studies into a constructive plan. Many have tried to organize individual studies like arithmetic or history, but there is no attempt to devise a comprehensive plan for the whole curriculum. Of late the need

for such large organization has been keenly felt.

*Simplify the Course of Study*

A new kind of specialization is called for to-day. We have long been familiar with that which runs into the minute divisions and subdivisions of subjects. An exactly opposite kind is now called for—a great-mindedness, that can take for its special province, as Bacon said, the whole of knowledge. A pansophic course of study requires a pansophic mind to organize it, one having a comprehensive, coördinating grasp of all studies and activities bearing on education.

Without assuming any undue wisdom in this matter, but urged on by the necessities of the case, we now make a flat proposal to simplify the course of study by organizing its materials around a few thought-centers in the leading studies. Typical projects drawn from life constitute these centers. They are the strategic points around which the abundant materials of experience, well sifted, may be combined into unity and strength. Such thought-centers, with their broad perspective, furnish a means for mastering the world. On this basis there is a clear and encouraging outlook for a simplified curriculum, one that boys and girls can handle. This is an alluring promise. Can it be realized?

The large unit of organized knowledge is a citadel of strength in the midst of the curriculum. A miscellaneous collection of detached facts, no matter how numerous or how important, can never take the place of one of these strategic centers of organized knowledge. The post-office system of the United States, for example, is very complicated; but it is also very simple, because it is organized and thus made simple and is under the control of one man.

*The Steel Industry as a Study Topic*

An illustration, drawn from school studies, is the steel industry at Pittsburgh. One of the large companies at Pittsburgh has its own iron mines in the Mesaba district in Northern Minnesota. Its operatives dig and load the ore upon the company cars and send it to the Lake Superior ports. At the vast ore docks the company vessels receive the crude ore and transport it via the lakes to Cleveland. From Cleveland it is transferred by cars to Pittsburgh. Unloaded at the steel works, it is fed into

the blast-furnaces and converted into pig-iron. Still molten, it is carried by ladles to the converters or open-hearth furnaces and changed into steel. Passing under great rollers it comes out in the form of steel plates, rails, and special shapes required for the construction of high buildings, bridges, and machinery. The same company has offices in the larger cities where draftsmen are at work making plans for steel construction and sending in the orders to Pittsburgh. From its own coal mines along the Monongahela River coal and coke are brought by boat or by rail to the furnaces. Twelve to fifteen thousand workmen are employed by this company, and it produces a million tons of steel per year.

The work of this company is one continuous process from the mines to the factory and thence to the points where construction is going on. The whole procedure is organized as a unit and kept in motion day and night throughout the year and is under a single overhead control. If one traces the steps in this process through its whole course and sees the relation of all these parts in their orderly progress, one can easily grasp the meaning of this whole industry in its relation to business and to life.

Taken as a whole, it is also an almost perfect type of the same steel industry at Cleveland, at Gary, at South Chicago, at Birmingham, Ala., in England, and on the Ruhr in Germany. Briefly, this illustrates what we mean by a large unit of instruction, organized into a natural whole, duplicating life, a living type of a world-wide industry.

But the school is accustomed to handle this topic not as one unit but in fragments. The steel industry at Pittsburgh is discussed in one place in the book, lake shipping in another, the iron mines elsewhere, the coal mines somewhere else, Pittsburgh, the city, in still another connection. The important sections of this closely organized unit are torn apart and scattered in broken fragments here and there in the book, but nowhere is the connected whole clearly presented. Nor is its typical character brought out.

If this topic were presented in the school as one complete descriptive treatment, showing the life forces organized into an orderly movement, it would bring out the meaning and scope of this great industry in a dramatic and convincing way. It

would not then consist of mutilated fragments scattered up and down the course.

### *Small Doses, Rather Than Large*

Our present bulky curriculum has outgrown all reasonable limits. A complete relief can be had from this miscellaneousness and bulkiness by the wise selection of the few centers around which to organize knowledge. A few main topics or types, well mastered, are far better than an endless multitude of bare facts, scattered and disjointed.

Brought face to face with this pansophic or all-embracing system of knowledge, we are compelled to find relief in a representative plan. Fundamental types serving as representatives of the main departments of study are required as a basis for the curriculum.

The principle of representation used in government must be applied to this quantitative accumulation of facts in the curriculum. This is not difficult, because knowledge is focussed at main points and is interpreted on the ground of a few basal types. The illustrative case, fully understood, is the interpreter or explainer of a multitude of similar cases. It is representative on a broad scale. The importance of completely mastering these central types is self-evident. We must learn to be satisfied with the best complete samples and not try to gobble up everything. Fortunately the vast world of knowledge is simple, because, in its whole structure, it is built on this principle of types. Know one thing well and you will quickly interpret a million. After thirteen years of ingenious work, Ford learned to make one machine. Since then he has made millions.

The representative system is the only one that will work in modern education. The sooner we find this out and apply it to studies, the sooner we shall settle our troubles. It is not necessary to know a dozen languages. All the important ideas can be well expressed in one.

### *Teaching Fundamentals and Types*

Why should we pester children with such a load of knowledge? Endless, quantitative knowledge! This is the bugbear, and this is the point of separation where wisdom and knowledge, so-called, part company. The secret of wisdom lies in choosing wisely among the treasures of knowledge. This may well be a commonplace, but it fits the

occasion. Our children and teachers are now in a sore dilemma. They are oppressed by the quantitative conception of knowledge. They think they must learn a great number of facts about each of a great multiplicity of subjects. This is a mistake in judgment and a serious one—because it tends to convert the school into a droning misery instead of a happy hunting ground.

Strange to say, there is a ready cure for this bulkiness in the knowledge program. The far-reaching import of fundamental typical projects is now offered as a definite solution to this problem of congestion in school studies. A few convincing proofs of this may be suggested as follows:

A careful study of the vertebrate structure of the horse, followed by a comparison with the like structure of a bird, a fish, a frog, and a few other backbone animals will furnish a comprehensive and interesting interpretation of this important and widely distributed division of the animal kingdom.

The reconstruction of Vienna, combined with sanitary improvements, is a striking type and demonstration of the change that has taken place in the larger and smaller cities of Europe during the last century. American cities have taken up the same idea and are working it out in similar lines.

A single play of Shakespeare, "As You Like It," studied appreciatively and thoughtfully, then compared in plan and meaning with three or four other plays, will give children a vivid and lasting impression of Shakespeare's strength and caliber as a dramatist.

An elaborate type study of the early history and later enlargements of the Erie Canal, brought into comparison with other canals and traffic routes, railroads, lakes, rivers, etc., illuminates a hundred years of the marvelous growth of this country in commerce, population, and wealth.

Daniel Boone is known as the typical backwoodsman. The graphic story of his life and adventures, compared later with those of John Sevier, James Robertson, George Rogers Clark, and others will throw into a clear light the whole story of the backwoodsmen who crossed the mountains and took possession of that important domain between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi.

The chief argument in favor of this simple plan for a curriculum is still in reserve. The school for many years has been coming

closer and closer to life and life's realities. On the other hand, the powerful forces active in the outside world have been pressing hard upon the schools and producing important changes. Now that we have reached the climax of this sharp contact between school and life, we open our eyes to the discovery that life outside of the school reveals the secret we have been looking for. It contains not only the materials we want but also their organization.

### *Is This New Mental Diet Suitable?*

The world has gone over to the principle and practice of large organization. Big business and large social enterprises of every sort accentuate this fact. The world demonstrates its processes in conspicuous object-lessons, such as the harbor of New York, the Panama Canal project, the Muscle Shoals undertaking, the Pennsylvania Railroad, operated as one system, the purchase and development of Louisiana, the growth of Chicago, the Metropolitan Art Museum, the Red Cross Society. The school is dealing with a lot of trifles, or it is handling even the important facts in such a way that they appear like trifles.

But the final decision of this whole matter rests upon the suitability of these large units to the instruction of children. What reason is there for supposing that children take to them in preference to other inducements, that they furnish just the suitable mental diet for children? The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

First, it brings to the front the things that children find attractive and have a right to be interested in. The big outside world is always a powerful magnet to children. Compared with this, text-books and school exercises are quite on a lower plane.

Second, these life projects are full of action. They are not tame, lifeless data. They have in them the same energy that is pulsing in the veins and arteries—or in the minds and souls of children. The kinship between child and world, touching any kind of productive activity, is close and vital. The schoolmaster should learn that the children are all the time trying to break out from their narrow limits to make connection with this active, on-going world.

The aroused, intelligent interest of children in energetic world projects and their enthusiastic participation in them are the unmistakable proofs that the child and the world can get together on this platform.



# RURAL LIFE IN AMERICA

## SOME CONTRASTS OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES

BY ELWOOD MEAD

(U. S. Commissioner of Reclamation)

THE Nineteenth Century marked the end of the American pioneer. Within its span the frontier moved west from the Alleghanies to the Sierras, where it met the older Spanish civilization of the Pacific Coast. It created a life and types of character crude but attractive, and distinctively American. The cowboy and plainsman, two of the most dominant and self-sufficient figures of our history, are already shadowy figures of the past.

Pioneer life ended with the frontier. Equally significant but less colorful changes in rural life took place in the expanding region back of the frontier. The farmer of the first two-thirds of the Nineteenth Century was a jack-of-all-trades. He was both producer and manufacturer. The country neighborhood was largely self-supporting. The farm bread was made from flour or meal ground from his own grain at a community grist-mill. He fattened and slaughtered the hogs that filled his pork barrel. A few sheep furnished the wool for his clothes, the cloth being made at a local woolen mill or at an earlier date on the farm. In my boyhood I spun yarn and wove cloth on wheels and looms inherited from my grandfather's larger equipment.

All that is gone. The shrewd and resourceful men of the cities reached out and captured the business, the arts and industries of the farms and the country neighborhoods. Farm life became less varied, offering fewer interests to its youth, and the more active and enterprising inhabitants followed the tannery, the grist and woolen mills to the city.

Those who took part in this rapidly changing life thought only of the present. Very few realized that as pioneers they were laying the foundations of a future civiliza-

tion, or that they were trustees of resources which had been so recklessly placed in their improvident hands.

### *Destruction That Followed the Pioneer*

The enormous wealth of land, mines, and forests made the pioneer and his followers migratory, improvident, and speculative. He robbed the soil of its fertility by the most exhaustive forms of cultivation known to man. He grew corn for which there was no home market, and sold it to Europe for less than the phosphates and nitrates the crop had taken from the soil were worth as fertilizer.

My boyhood was spent on the banks of the Ohio River. The hills which border it had the most magnificent growth of hardwood timber the world has ever seen. Oak, ash, hickory, walnut, poplar, and wild cherry were among the splendid trees that reached straight and tall toward the skies. I saw them disappear like mists before the morning sun, cut down and burned to enable corn and tobacco to be grown. These crops have no binding material in their roots. Planted on steep hillside slopes, the winter rains soon washed away the fertile surface soil which it had taken nature unnumbered centuries to create, and left them scarred with gullies covered only with weeds and brush.

If those hillside forests had been preserved their beauty alone would be a national asset of untold wealth. The land was not needed for cultivation. Our activity was destructive, but I do not recall a single expression of regret. Every one under forty expected to move farther west and share in the nation's bounty of free fertile land. Kansas or Arkansas was the promised land of our community.

*The Farmer as Business Man*

The Twentieth Century is the century of coöperation and conservation. In the Nineteenth Century rural life centered in the farm and the family. In the Twentieth Century it will be the organized community. A group of people organized to work together can do many things impossible to the individual working alone.

One hundred owners of twenty-acre farms can by combining in marketing be able to do business on even terms with the single owner of a 2000 acre farm. One hundred dairymen, competing with each other, with the motto of letting the devil take the hindmost, are an easy mark for the city distributor. But one hundred dairymen working together, selling under one label, can bargain on even terms with the city supplier, or become distributors themselves.

Community coöperation is bringing back to the open country the independence lost to the farmers during the last half of the Nineteenth Century.

*An Instance in California*

What the San Paula, California, Lemon Growers Association has done illustrates this new trend of rural civilization. They have a hundred members, with orchards varying in size from 10 to 250 acres. Under the Nineteenth Century idea of each man hoeing his own row and looking out for himself, a man from the city took charge of their business, and built a warehouse to cure and pack the products of their association. He was the only buyer. He had a monopoly in price fixing. A city contractor fumigated their trees. He fixed his own price and the time of his visit.

The orchardist who grew the fruit took prices fixed by others, went deeper and deeper in debt. And then came the California Fruit Exchange, which is a union of country communities each organized to do its own local work, but with the central office a nerve center for fixing prices and routing products, packed under uniform conditions and under a nationally known label. Each community that is a member of the Fruit Exchange has to own its packing plant. San Paula bought out the city

owner, issuing bonds exactly as a city individual would have done. Next they bought a fumigating plant and controlled the time and cost of this service. Community trucks to transport lemons to the factory were better than trucks owned by each grower. Next they became stockholders in the purchase of an area of forest land and a box factory to work it up.

To-day the investment of that little group of growers in marketing facilities amounts to \$257 an acre. It is a part of their agricultural equipment, but a kind of equipment that the farmer of fifty years ago would have refused to consider.

*Farm Life in the New Era*

The new era is changing the farmer into a business man. It is changing his habits and outlook on life. It is bringing back to the country an independence, a security, and interests that had been almost lost. Other changes are taking place. The man seeking to own a farm will not submit to the conditions endured by the pioneer homesteader. He will not live in a sod house. He must have schools for his children. The yearly cost of operating a Ford car is greater than the income of many a pioneer owner of 160 acres; but if we say to the farmer-born boy or girl, "You must make your choice between a Ford car and a farm," they step into the Ford and go to the city.

If we are to hold the right kind of people on the land, rural life has to be organized on a new basis. The farm must be cultivated with more science and skill. The farmer must have a better equipment, must have better tools and better stock, must grow higher priced crops that require intensive methods. We are beginning to think of the future, planting forests on the worn-out hillsides and introducing a crop program to make permanent the fertility of areas once despoiled. Through coöperation, the individual thinks less of himself and more of what concerns the common welfare. We are beginning to plan rural life as we are planning cities, and to organize communities as great industries are organized. It is a challenge to our altruism, and a task worthy of the attention of our ablest minds.



# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## Prohibition Enforcement and the Church

THE enforcement of the Prohibition Law has recently been the subject of several important utterances from the pulpit and from leading church authorities in this country.

Bishop William T. Manning, of New York, representing the Protestant Episcopal churches of that diocese, said in the course of a sermon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on February 7:

"I have given much study to the question and have considered carefully the evidence presented by those who believe in prohibition and by those who are opposed to it and I have found no reason to change my views. I do not hold that to drink wine or other intoxicant in moderation, is in itself a sin. But I believe that the prohibition law, properly enforced, will make us a healthier, stronger and better people, and I believe that these laws can be and ought to be enforced and are being more and more generally observed in the country as a whole.

"I recognize the truth of much that is said as to the increase of drinking among certain groups and classes of people, the lowering of standards, the flask carrying and other disgusting and degrading practices which have been introduced among those who ought to know better and to have nobler ideals of life. I recognize the evil and corruption connected with bootlegging in which, let us remember, the respected members of society who patronize the bootlegger and so create him are just as reprehensible as the men whom they thus tempt and pay to violate the law.

"We must remember, however, that the pictures of these violations of the law are drawn usually by those who wish to use them as an argument for the repeal or modification of the law. Other laws of our land are difficult of enforcement and are frequently violated, but we do not, therefore, suggest their modification or repeal. We must consider this law not in its effect upon certain groups or communities who wilfully choose to defy and violate it, but in its effects upon the life of our country as a whole, and so considered there is, in my judgment, no room for serious doubt as to its beneficial results.

"By a great part of our people we see this law respected and obeyed. We see its observance in the country as a whole increasing, and not decreasing. We see the lives and homes of our wage-earners and our plain people immeasurably benefited by it. . . . There is not the slightest likelihood that the country will ever repeal the prohibition laws, and we all know this."

On the same day Bishop Fiske, of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, said at Utica:

"I have come to the conclusion that the Volstead Act has resulted in worse drinking conditions among young people than we had before; that it has increased enormously among them the use of strong distilled liquors, often poisonous and dangerous; that it has corrupted officials, has brought about an increased disrespect for law, and is class legislation discriminating against workmen in industrial cities; worst of all, discriminating in favor of the rich who can get what they want, and against the poor. To me, the sad thing in the present situation is that ten years ago, by patient preaching, we had made wonderful progress toward temperance and now we are losing ground.

"Ten years ago we had made such progress that most people regarded drunkenness as disgusting and pitiable. Now we are in danger of relying on legislation to enforce sobriety, with the result that evasion of the law is regarded as a clever joke to be applauded rather than a crime to be condemned."

In a statement made a few days later, Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, said:

"Personally, and speaking for myself alone, I have often wished a distinction had been and might now be made between stronger liquor and light wines and beer. This I have desired, especially for the sake of our foreign-born folk, to whom the use of light wines is as innocent as tea drinking is.

"For this reason, and because of the apparent failure in large measure to enforce the law as it is, I should like to see, if possible, such modification of the Volstead Act."

The position of the Lutheran Church was stated by Prof. Theodore Graebner, editor of the *Lutheran Witness*, in the following terms:

"The Lutheran Church has only one word for prohibition legislation—obedience. When the intent and meaning of the law has been made plain to the Christian he is bound to obey, no matter how unrighteous or unreasonable a law.

"But while solidly ranked on the side of law enforcement the Lutheran Church is out of sympathy with the prohibition act and with the entire type of legislation which it represents. The Lutheran Church holds that everything not forbidden in Scripture is permitted."

## Storms at Sea

IN OUR days of great ships we are inclined to think of the perils of the sea as a thing of the past. Therefore, when the North Atlantic lashes out in its fury, crippling our fine ships as it did the frail barks of our forefathers, it seems somewhat anachronistic and unreal. Add to this gallant rescues by passing strangers, and our whole world of commercialism and efficiency is seemingly done away.

The recent storms on the North Atlantic were preceded by the steady fall of barometer which heralds storm. No matter how calm the sea, at this hint the wise skipper of a sailing vessel would have reefed in every sail and awaited the coming blow with anxiety; for according to the old mariner's adage "long foretold, long will last; quickly come, quickly past."

This adage tells the difference between most storms and the recent winter's; few have lasted as long. For about a week at the end of January the regular bad spell which shipmen expect some time between October and February turned the North Atlantic into a scene of gallantry and travail. For six days the wind never fell below what the seaman's standard scale (Lord Beaufort's) denotes as number 12—Hurricane (above seventy-five miles an hour) and the seas were what the same scale calls "phenomenal" (any wave over thirty-six feet high—the average height is between seven and nine feet).

Any seaman will tell you the difficulties of measuring the wind and the waves in a storm—particularly the latter defy accuracy. Certain it is that one recently swept away a life-boat fifty feet above the water level of the *Aquitania* while she lay in the New York harbor, while a few months ago a particularly unexpected one poured through a window sixty feet above the water line of the *Homeric* into the lap of a distinguished passenger.

But this weather which has little power to do more than shake the great passenger vessels, which have not lost a passenger by storm in more than a decade, can still create havoc among the 3000- to 6000-ton freighters which often, disabled by the washing of the waters, unable to keep steerage way, are tossed helplessly in the trough of the seas.

The first disaster resulting from the bad January weather was brought with particu-

lar poignancy before the public: Thousands of radio fans trying to hear from England heard the S. O. S. calls. The British freighter *Antinoe* was foundering in mid-Atlantic, and the *President Roosevelt* of the United States Lines under the command of Capt. George Fried steamed immediately to her assistance.

The rescue of the *Antinoe* finally effected by Captain Fried of the *President Roosevelt* is made extraordinarily gallant by these facts: the rescue ship stood by for four days after two of its own men had lost their lives in the initial attempt to launch a life-boat. Five unsuccessful attempts to reach the side of the *Antinoe* were made before the crew was finally rescued. One sea captain said of the rescue: "We seamen know just what courage and persistence are shown in the repeated trials in the face of apparently hopeless conditions; in the maintenance of good morale among his men."

The story of the rescue has been told again and again; we give it in Captain Fried's own words below. The rescue almost duplicated the feat of her sister ship, the *President Harding*, a few months ago when she rescued the twenty-eight officers and men of the Italian freighter, *Ignazio Florio*.

At the time that the *Antinoe* was in such distress, the *Laristan*, also a British freighter, was in equal plight. The *Bremen*, of the Hamburg-American Line, rescued six of the crew before the freighter went down with the remaining twenty-six men aboard.

The storms continued through the early part of February. On the 2nd, Captain Graalfs of the *Westphalia* took twenty-seven off the sinking Dutch freighter *Alkaid*, and set fire to the derelict. Captain Roos, of the *Alkaid*, the last to leave his ship, was drowned in his attempt to reach the life-boat.

For the week of January 26th, boat after boat steamed wearily into port from 24 to 48 hours late, with varying lurid tales. Captain Bone of the *Transylvania* reported waves higher than he had ever seen them, estimating them at 50 to 60 feet. Captain Hartley of the *Leviathan* and Captain Johnson of the *Columbus*, which arrived the same day, are also reported to have said the weather was worse than they had ever seen it. Captain Blancart of the *France* confirmed their estimates of the waves and



wind, "but I have experienced similar unseasonable weather in my forty years at sea."

While the captains of these large passenger ships were impressed by the weather, and forced to go at seven and eight knots rather than twenty or twenty-two knots an hour, they were in no fear. An *Aquitania* or a *Leviathan*, by traveling in the trough of the waves, need not even put up her table rails.

When Sir James Charles, captain of the Cunarder *Aquitania*, was questioned by eager reporters about the storm which made this speedy ship forty-eight hours late, he replied, "Call it the worst if you like . . . they're all 'worsts'!"

In spite of the tragedy, the horror and the mystery which the seas hold for us when they are wroth, the amazing escapes, the comfort in which passengers traveled in spite of phenomenal waves, and the spectacular assistance which modern science rendered to gallantry should be and is what remains in our memories of such periods as the one just gone by.

### Captain Fried as Reporter

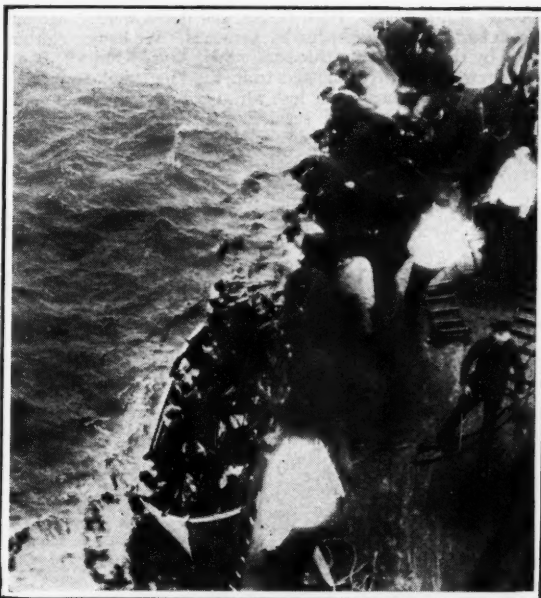
Because it is not only a masterful piece of reporting, but also the modestly related tale of the hero himself, we quote verbatim the story of the *Antinoo* rescue as told by Captain Fried, in his report to the offices of the United States Lines in New York. It reads as follows:

Five-forty A. M. of the 24th (of January) received S. O. S. from the steamship *Antinoo* and proceeded to her position by radio compass bearings, which proved position to be 100 miles in error. We arrived alongside her at noon with the wind west at sixty miles, accompanied by violent snow squalls and high, rough seas, in which we were rolling 35 degrees.

I took a position quarter mile to windward and poured oil overboard with excellent effect. Her captain claims this saved the *Antinoo* from sinking.

I lost sight of her at 9 P. M. Her radio and dynamo were out of commission and there were severe snow squalls. Searched and picked up the *Antinoo* again 3:40 P. M. on the 25th with engine and fire-room flooded, No. 3 hatch broken, and ship heavily listing to starboard.

The weather moderated and I attempted to send a manned life-boat in charge of Chief Officer Miller. While it was being lowered a vicious hail squall hit us. The sea proved too rough for the life-boat and the men were spilled out, but they managed to get back covered with fuel oil and exhausted. Ordered men aboard.



RESCUE BOAT SENT OUT FROM THE "WESTPHALIA" RETURNING WITH THE DISABLED "ALKAID'S" CREW

By life-lines all were recovered except Witanen, master at arms, and Heitman, boatswain's mate. We made every effort to pick these men up but were handicapped by darkness and continued snow and hail squalls. Used powerful searchlights. Weather increasing.

The twenty-sixth continued on station distributing on the weather side. *Antinoo* showing one oil lamp. Her distress signals indicated perilous situation. We attempted to float boat to her by aid of the Lyle guns. The boat reached *Antinoo* but she lost it. Tried floating a cask and failed.

Twenty-seventh, kept station. Attempted to float boats to her with the end of line leading from the top of the after kingpost, in order to allow the lines to drop on her deck by coming up close to her stern and swinging around sharply. Failed. Fired Lyle gun again and rockets got line to her. When they hauled in it was cut on her rail and lost the boat.

Fired six Lyle guns sixteen times. Line carried away. Near projectile frequently.

At the suggestion of Colonel Hearn, artillery expert, who was a passenger, used spiral springs between projectile and line which was successful. Chief Engineer Turner made thirteen projectiles. Weather now moderating. No hail, no snow-squalls.

At 7:20 P. M. lowered manned life-boats and was successful in taking off twelve men. The boat was badly damaged and we cut her adrift.

At midnight the weather had greatly improved, and aided by moonlight took the remainder of the crew aboard. Captain Tose, master of the *Antinoo*, had to be carried aboard, and despite his physical condition he asked to be carried to the bridge and express his gratitude.

All his crew were in a pitiful condition, they had no food and no water for two days, little clothing, exposed to the winds and sea and suffering from minor injuries.

At 1:35 A. M. proceeding on our way leaving the

*Antioe* still floating. Both of her well decks were awash and the 50 degrees list to starboard. We had stood by the *Antioe* for three and a half days. Our own crew are most exhausted from the long vigil. When my two men were lost Dr. Cockrane and Monsignor Whelan held services for them. At 4 P. M. of the 28th Dr. Cockrane held very impressive services, all passengers, crew and rescued men

attending. The passengers were liberal in donating clothing to the rescued seamen.

Some of the passengers and crew sustained minor injuries from the heavy rolling of the sea. It was impossible to cook properly and the menu was limited.

We have lost six Lundin life-boats and used all our small rope. We hung cargo nets and all life-boat ladders over the side for the rescued men.

## "Winter and Rough Weather"

THE weather, rated conversationally even below operations and babies, earns our almost hourly comment by its sheer obtrusiveness and undeniable importance. Mark Twain once declared in exasperation, "Everybody is always talking about it, but nobody ever *does* anything about it."

This winter, however, the weather has been diverting and unique enough to challenge the interest of the most fastidious raconteur. Violent storms, unprecedented warmth, floods in dry places, volcanic eruptions, and we know not what, have caused scientists to despair, animals to cast aside carefully evolved habits, and in rare cases even realtors' promises to come true.

The trouble really began in December, when the dispassionate Weather Bureau itself reported "unseasonably" warm weather in the West, the Middle Atlantic States, and a few places in the South, while in other parts of the South, even in Florida, the thermometer dipped below freezing. Jacksonville suffered from a temperature of 26 degrees. Records were broken in Alabama and Texas with temperatures of one and two degrees above zero.

At Miles City, Montana, it was almost as cold as the cold record, while a little farther north in the same State it was 34 degrees warmer than the record.

Rainfall has been showing personality too. There have been serious floods abroad, in Holland and France, and other places. (Even the River Shannon has overflowed.) Much damage has also been done in America, particularly in Florida, where the sun is said to shine everlastingly. On the other hand, the Ohio valley, parts of Texas and California, have been suffering from drought.

All through the early part of January, flood, rains and cold continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. During one

week New England held the cold record for the country, with 18 degrees below zero. While Minnesota was "unseasonably" warm for the best part of three weeks, Wisconsin, next door, suffered from severe cold. On the 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> a cold snap began in the extreme Northwest and swept across the country, extending as far south as Texas, and all over the eastern half of the country. (This was also the beginning of a period of terrific storms and disasters at sea.) In all cases, on the 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>, a serene warmth abruptly reappeared.

During the cold spell the temperatures for New York City were as follows: On the 27<sup>th</sup>, a maximum of 38° and a minimum of 26° closely approximated the normal for this date, and there was a gentle breeze of twenty miles an hour. However, a strange visitation of the Aurora Borealis, and the sun spots which were visible through New York's sooty fog, evidently portended evil, for bright and early on the morning of the 28<sup>th</sup> the wind was blowing at the rate of 84 miles an hour and the temperature was steadily falling. By the time the good people of the city got up on the morning of the 29<sup>th</sup> it was as low as four degrees. By evening of the next day, the temperature was again 38° and the wind had subsided so that New Yorkers could once more navigate corners.

As a whole the winter, in this country at least, averaged only slightly warmer than last year, and was near the normal for temperature, wind, and rainfall, with a little less snow than usual (although in New York 21 inches of snow in the course of a week is costing the tax-payers \$3,000,000 to clear away). But averages have a way of flattening things out distressingly, and the fact remains that anyone, outside of the Weather Bureau, will tell you that we have had an "unprecedented" and amazing winter thus far.

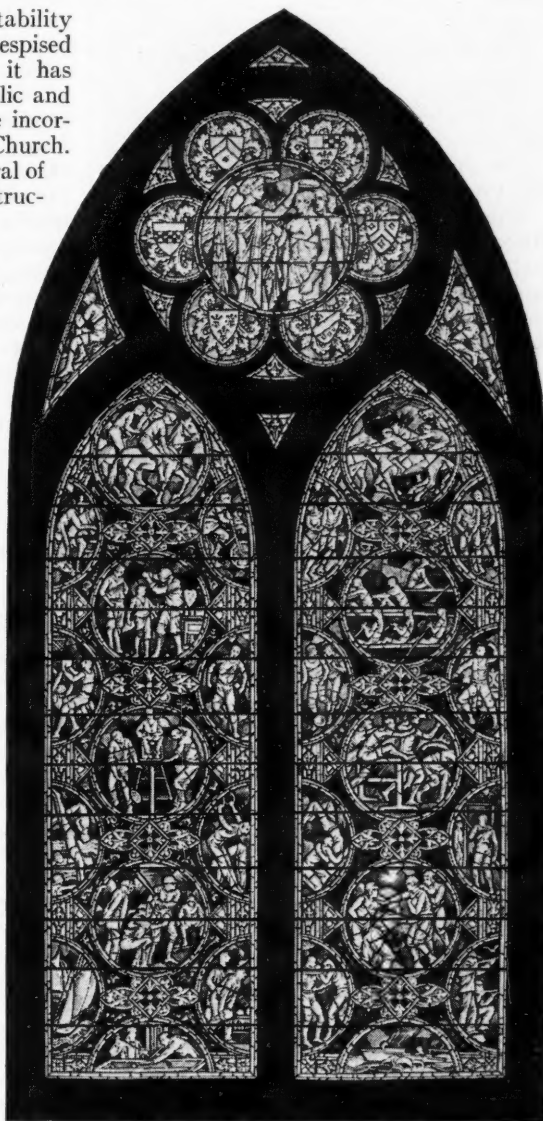
## Sport Enters Hallowed Ground

**S**PORT has achieved full respectability at last. Starting as the despised pastime of village ne'er-do wells, it has overcome the opposition of the public and the law, and finally threatens to be incorporated into the very heart of the Church.

Visitors to the magnificent Cathedral of St. John the Divine now under construction in New York City, may some day look up at a stained glass window almost thirty feet high which will be part of the Sports Bay given to the cathedral by the amateur sportsmen of America.

The design of the window which has recently been submitted by Ralph Adams Cram, the architect of the Cathedral, has occasioned much comment. It is a very literal, although above all decorative, portrayal of the many kinds of athletic contest that have popular and respected standing to-day. A rose, seven by seven feet surmounts two panels, each eighteen by six feet. The rose represents an angel crowning an athlete with laurel, after the design of the medal for the 1924 Olympic games. In the left panel the full circles represent, from top to bottom, polo, golf, tennis, and baseball. The semi-circles, from the left top around to the right top, show steeplechasing, basketball, swimming, yachting, billiards, bowling, gymnastics, handball, and cycling.

In the right-hand panel the circles, from top to bottom, show horse-racing, rowing, track and field sports, and football. The semi-circles, from the left around to the right, represent skating, soccer, wrestling, boxing, motor boating, trap-shooting, pole-vaulting, fencing, and hockey.



DESIGN OF THE SPORTS WINDOW FOR THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE

### Bishop Manning on Sport

Bishop Manning of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine expressed his attitude toward sports in a recent address to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, from which we quoted in the February REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Speaking of the Sports Bay of the Cathedral, he called it one of the visible, striking, and significant

symbols of the already established contact of the Cathedral with the life of the community:

Clean, wholesome, well-regulated sport is a most powerful agency for true and upright living. It calls out and develops just those qualities which are essential to noble manhood and womanhood. And so true sport and true religion should be in the closest touch and sympathy.

... A well-played game of polo, or of football, is in its own place and in its own way as pleasing to God as a beautiful service of worship in the Cathedral.

### The Attitude of Negro Ministers

Further testimony to the acceptance of sport in religious circles is to be found in the February *Southern Workman*, published by the Hampton Institute, in an article by Mr. Charles H. Williams.

The Negro Church, as the first and fullest expression of organized Negro life, social and intellectual as well as religious, in order to maintain its place has frowned with particular Puritanism on all secular amusements. Therefore, its attitude may be taken as typical of all that is vigilant in the matter of sports and pleasures, and any relaxation of its bans may be significant of a broadening social vision throughout the Church.

Mr. Williams gives us the results of two questionnaires, one sent to leading Negro ministers throughout the country, and the other to eighty ministers attending a conference at Hampton. Below are the latter's answers to the question "Do you approve of the following activities for the children of your community?"

	Yes	No	Total
Football.....	65	15	80
Baseball.....	72	7	79
Basketball.....	73	7	80
Shooting marbles.....	64	11	75
Boxing.....	61	18	79
Fishing.....	76	7	77
Tennis.....	73	5	78
Hiking.....	70	7	77
Boating.....	75	1	76
Swimming.....	75	3	78
Wrestling.....	58	20	78
Roller-skating.....	72	6	78
Kite-flying.....	76	1	77
Pitching horseshoes.....	66	10	76

With much more evident reluctance they answered the question "Do you approve of the following forms of recreation?"

	Yes	No	Total
Attending dances.....	4	74	78
Going to parties.....	51	25	76
Going on excursions.....	40	35	75
Going to movies.....	27	48	75
Going on picnics.....	66	5	71
Going to the theater.....	16	46	62
Playing pool.....	9	55	74
Playing billiards.....	7	59	66
Bowling.....	15	50	65

Forty-three of the eighty, or just about half, permit athletic contests in connection

with the church or Sunday School. Almost one-half of the ministers questioned admitted that they were doing nothing to reach their young people, with disastrous results. Of the forty-seven churches which were making such efforts twenty had social clubs; fourteen had athletic clubs promoting basketball, baseball, tennis, and track; four had literary and debating societies; three drew them by religious programs, three had B. Y. P. U. groups; one had Bible movies, another a scout group, and still another held concerts.

Many of the ministers expressed the opinion that the church should recognize more fully the social importance of various forms of sport and recreation, and see no reason why even dancing, bowling and pool should not be played,—“under proper authorities and censorship.”

### A Tribute to Baseball

It is fitting that baseball, as the national game played on village greens and in stadiums which seat fifty or sixty thousand eager “fans,” should receive particular recognition. The recent dinner held by the National League to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary was attended by over a thousand distinguished guests. Many famous old players were there, among them George Washington Bradley (who played the first “no-hit” game in the history of baseball in 1876 to fewer spectators than there were at the dinner), Alonzo Knight, and Ross Barnes.

President Coolidge, while unable to attend, sent a message to John Heydler, president of the National League, as did Vice-President Dawes, Governor Al. Smith of New York, Prime Minister Mackenzie of Canada, Chauncey M. Depew and other notables.

Among those who attended were Governors Ritchie of Maryland, Moore of New Jersey, and Pinchot of Pennsylvania. Secretary of Labor Davis and Postmaster New were there. So was Mayor Walker of New York who did much to make Sunday baseball possible. Noted authors and artists, clerics, lawyers, doctors, financiers, and sportsmen, also attended.

While the celebration has really nothing to do with the pulpit, the fact remains that such a dignified and wide-spread tribute to the game as the recent dinner would, in all probability, not have been given a few years ago.



## Olga Samaroff on Orchestras and Conducting

MUSICAL barbarism in America is at an end. Such, at least, is the opinion of many noteworthy musicians and critics. And particularly is it true that the development of symphony and philharmonic orchestras is going ahead faster in this country than anywhere else in the world. A recent leading article in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* quoted two well-known and knowing persons to this effect. Now, Mme. Olga Samaroff, noted pianist and one-time wife of a famous orchestra conductor, is broadcasting the same opinion almost daily in the columns of the *New York Evening Post*, whose music critic she has become.

Mme. Samaroff believes that the musical culture of America depends largely upon the number of symphonic and philharmonic organizations and good opera companies which exist. Measured in this way, the musical life of the country is certainly no longer confined to the eastern seaboard: the New York season gains much of its richness from the visits of orchestras from Philadelphia and Boston not only, but from Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Rochester, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

What Mme. Samaroff has to say about the origins and excellence of these orchestras, and about their conductors, is made particularly pertinent and valuable by her intimate and wide knowledge. She gives much honor to the public-spirited men and women of wealth who are taking the place of the European princely patron of arts in instigating and supporting musical enterprise, as well as to the ever-increasing number of communities whose civic pride and growing musical interest is accomplishing the same purpose.

For example, the Cleveland Orchestra, under the devoted management of Adele Prentiss Hughes, in the course of six seasons has become one of the most prominent in the country. Nikolai Sokoloff, an almost unknown but able conductor, was chosen by the far-sighted organizers, and he has thrown himself into his work with an ardor which has made a brilliant name for him and for his musicians.

Mme. Samaroff stresses again and again the contribution which a conductor makes to his orchestra. The evolution of the art of conducting is nothing short of astound-



MME. OLGA SAMAROFF

ing when one considers that its real development is little more than a hundred years old. Fritz Reiner, leader of the Cincinnati Orchestra, which received a tremendous ovation at its recent New York concert, she names "a virtuoso in the best sense. . . . He has the born and also highly developed sense of conducting."

Stokowski, leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra, in her opinion, is a profound student. The extraordinary results he obtains are the fruits of the most patient and persistent work—the kind that leads to perfection. Yet his performances have a fiery eloquence that makes his conception of the work in hand appear to come white-hot from some purely inspirational source. "It is this last quality which makes recreative art creative."

Samuel Chotzinoff's recent dictum that "the conductor *is* the orchestra" is affirmed repeatedly by Mme. Samaroff. An editorial in the *New York World*, protesting against the "extravagant personalities" of conductors, says that a well-trained orchestra playing classical music needs no leader. Such a performance, again to quote Mme. Samaroff, (which would mean a strict adherence to written time, and to "tradition,") would

result in a slavish and deadening rendition which would be a crime against the real beauty of music.

Rather than have the conductor swallow a metronome before he begins and plow through the work without personality (*i. e.*, without any attempt at interpretation), how much better to have a man like Reiner or Stokowski, or Otto Klemperer, famous German, guest-conductor of the New York Symphony, who knows and feels every note in an individual way, and gives it so to his audience, even if he gestures.

Frequent gesticulation and the romantic aspect take the public's eye mightily, and it is this against which the *World* is protesting. Koussevitzky, of the celebrated Boston Symphony, so appeals to the popular

imagination, that, like Stravinsky, the crowd calls him the best and the worst of living conductors in the course of an hour, without regard for his real knowledge of music or interpretive powers, but wholly for his fine frenzy and his rolling eye.

Along with the rest of us, Mme. Samaroff marvels at the consummate skill of Bodansky, director of the Metropolitan Opera company. In her opinion, Bodansky, always an aristocrat in art, has an unerring instinct or knowledge (or both) to put his emphasis in the right place, and to adjust values so that every part has full realization. He has the power to bring out every detail of musical beauty in the score without a hint of meticulous exaggeration, and to achieve an almost ideal orchestral balance.

## The Middle Class and Its Future

THE disappearance of the "genteel" prompts Katharine Fullerton Grould to do an article for *Harper's* (February) which calls attention in an interesting way to the plight of folk, who, seeing themselves "despised by people they never before had to pay attention to; spend their days between snobbishness and self-distrust."

Since snobbishness cannot endure in America save with a bank account to back it, self-distrust possesses them at the bitter end. . . . These households are having very few sons and daughters to-day. . . . This class . . . is not passing the buck to the next generation of its own kind, because it is too wise, too sensitive, too conscientious to be prolific."

The writer pleads for some way of lifting above the subsistence-level a class of people that exercises spontaneous and honest discrimination against the stupid, the vulgar, and the vicious; and it would appear that she thinks of the "genteel" as the upper middle class.

Similarly interesting is the article by E. M. Forster on "An Englishman's Character" in the January *Allan*. In a series of notes, Mr. Forster confesses in advance that "the character of the English is essentially middle-class." The coldness of the Englishman is so admirably stated in a few sentences that it is amusing to quote:

"A small occasion demands a little emotion, just as a large occasion demands a great one. I would like my emotions to be appropriate. This may be measuring them like potatoes, but it is better than slopping them about like water from a pail."

It never strikes him (the Englishman)—except as a form of words—that he is capable of improvement; his self-complacency is abysmal. . . . the middle-class Englishman, with a smile on his clean-shaven lips, is engaged in admiring himself and ignoring the rest of mankind. . . . When an Englishman has been led into a course of wrong action, he has nearly always begun by muddling himself. . . . Because he doesn't produce mystics he doesn't produce villains either; he gives the world no prophets, but no anarchists, no fanatics—religious or political.

In this connection, one of the most interesting of Lothrop Stoddard's recent series of articles in the *Century* on "Social Classes in Post-War Europe" was that on the middle classes. These articles appeared between June and October, inclusive, last year. Mr. Stoddard says, that:

Depressed though the middle classes of western Europe might be, their lot was vastly better than that of their fellows in central and eastern Europe. There conditions were truly desperate, albeit even there misfortune was graded, touching the lowest depths in Bolshevik Russia.

The most revelatory study in the article is his analysis of the birth of Fascism in Italy, which he attributes solely to the middle class. He says the same thing is true of kindred counter-revolutionary movements in Germany, Hungary, and other parts of Europe. "The first fighting organizations were composed mainly of middle-class youth, while the thinkers who worked out Fascism's plans and policies were almost wholly professional men and intellectuals of middle-class origin."

## The New Study Plan at Princeton

COLLEGE periodicals are of every type and degree of excellence, and there are about 900 of them. There are humorous journals which sell widely even outside the college circle, with great profit to the editors, and there are literary monthlies which appear unheralded and unsung, to circle among the literati of the campus. The in-between type of publication is the campus newspaper, daily or weekly, with local news and gossip, and editorials dealing with college problems.

One would think that from these media, a composite picture of college life, thought and achievement could be drawn. This is exactly what several enterprising young men from Baltimore have done, and will do monthly hereafter, in a pleasantly presented magazine called the *Intercollegiate World*. It is their aim to print not only stories and poems of especial merit, but to have many articles of discussion of college problems, departments of educational and general news, athletics and humor, and each month two or three articles by prominent men on topics to interest a college audience.

In the January issue President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University writes at some length on the upper-class plan of study recently undertaken at Princeton. It is one of the fullest and best discussions of the plan and what it promises in difficulties and achievements that has appeared.

After one year of trial for the new method, President Hibben is confident that it will prove a great advance step.

Owing to the many wild rumors concerning the number of men dropped from the University as a result of the June examinations, and to the evident misunderstanding of the method and purpose of our new plan of study, I should like to discuss this subject at length and to disclose the reasons underlying our rules and standards, as well as the main objective which we have in view. I often hear the criticism that at Princeton we are too rigorous in the standards of scholarship. . . . It is a graduated standard based on the very simple and reasonable consideration: that the standard of scholarship should be lower in the Freshman year than in the Sophomore year, and lower in Sophomore year than in Junior and Senior years.

By Sophomore year, the college expects something better than the mere escaping of actual failure.

It seems absurd that a corporation into which a young man goes immediately after he leaves college should be able to exact from him eight to ten hours of diligent, faithful work each day, and no one think of criticizing it; whereas many of our young men here at Princeton, or in fact in all other universities, will complain that, if they do three hours of work every day outside of their class-room duties, it is placing too heavy a burden upon them.

President Hibben explains in detail the eminently just, and even lenient, system which governs promotion from Sophomore to Junior year. "We expect a man's work from our Juniors and Seniors." The standard is higher because the student is by now working in the fields of his own choosing, in which he therefore has special interest.

But the new plan of study is far more than a mere raising of standards, says President Hibben. It is a radically different method of teaching and of study, based on the fundamental principle that students in college should be trained to meet the actual conditions which they will find in their professional and business careers as soon as they leave college.

The student must learn to drive steadily to the heart of any subject, to discern between the essential and the unessential; not to acquire facts only, but to form the habit of estimating the value and significance of facts and their bearing upon life.

The very fact (President Hibben concludes) that he is treated like a man and is given the freedom of his own initiative will naturally evoke the best that is in him.

President Hibben also mentions the interesting fact that a committee of Dartmouth Seniors sent out last year by the President of that college to report to him concerning other colleges' curricula and methods of study, unanimously recommended the adoption of a course of study for the Junior and Senior years at Dartmouth which is substantially that now in force at Princeton.



PRESIDENT HIBBEN

## Air Force in National Defense

THE court-martial trial of Col. William Mitchell and his resignation from the Army have drawn attention anew to the question whether our national air force should be unified and made independent of the Army and Navy. In this discussion certain military and naval officers who do not agree either with Colonel Mitchell at one extreme, demanding the unification of all air forces and their recognition as our primary means of defense, or with the conservatives at the other extreme who are fully satisfied with things as they are, are asking for a separate air corps within the Army. A clear exposition of the purposes sought in this plan by an officer in the Army Air Service, whose name does not appear, is contributed to the February *Forum* (New York).

### The Argument for a Separate Air Corps

The whole discussion, according to this officer, hinges on the fact that the air power has quite outgrown its function as a servant of the Army and Navy. It has proved itself effective in independent offense and defense, and the tactics and strategy demanded for its best use are so different from those of the Army or Navy that the next logical step would seem to be independence of both arms of the service.

What are the distinct functions which an independent air force would have? In the first place, it would occupy the gap between Army and Navy in the matter of coast defense. Second, it would be able to strike at enemy objectives which can not be reached by either the Army or the Navy. Lastly, it would take advantage of opportunities opened up by the new science of aviation. Here are some of the things that the airplane can do which can not be achieved by either the Army or the Navy: It can drop powerful bombs; it can attack troops from the air both with small bombs and with machine-guns; it can move with great speed and on short notice; it has a radius of at least 200 miles; it is not swamped by any of the barriers which are effective against land troops or ships; and so far it has been almost completely immune from danger except from other aircraft.

This writer has no difficulty in showing that in the event of the air force becoming

the dominant arm of defense during an attack on our coasts, it should be free from interference by commanders of either of the other arms. It should be able to use its own tactics and concentrate its power where it can be most useful, and this seems to have been demonstrated by the British in the closing months of the Great War.

In preventing enemy air power from making attacks upon our own Army, Navy, or civil population, aircraft is the only effective counter.

In the meantime there is a step forward which may be taken immediately,—making the Air Service into a semi-autonomous corps somewhat similar to the Marine Corps of the Navy, with its chief reporting directly to the Secretary of War as the head of the Marine Corps now reports to the Secretary of the Navy, and thus allowing the Air Service to develop without the handicaps now placed upon it. Such a corps would use the existing agencies of the Army as far as possible, including the organizations of the quartermaster, paymaster, judge advocate, ordnance and chemical services. But it would have its own budget, its own records, its own organization for all purely aviation material, its own promotion list, and would operate chiefly as a single Air Force, detailing detachments for the work distinctly subordinate to the Army, after training them specifically in that kind of work.

Such an Air Corps would accomplish in some measure most of the objects outlined; permit unhampered expert development, organization, administration, and operation, provide an instant striking force, give better coast defense within the two-hundred-mile area, do more effective work with the Army without lessening any of its present services, and be prepared always against sudden attack.

### Advantages of the Present System

In the same number of the *Forum* Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, presents some of the good points of the present system, emphasizing the value of having naval aviation entirely under control of the Navy. Admiral Moffett regards the idea of a separate air force as strategically unsound because the organization of a third department would deprive both the military and naval establishments of authority over an important component. The Army and Navy, each responsible for its own mission, must have the authority over all the forces necessary for the accomplishment of that mission. Furthermore, a new Department of the Air would add to the cost of the military establishment.



### Colonel Mitchell's Opinions

In a statement issued on the day when his resignation became effective, Colonel Mitchell said:

"The United States remains to-day unorganized for modern defense. In spite of the expenditure of nearly \$500,000,000 for aviation since the war and the loss of scores of our airmen, we have no real military air force for the protection of our great country.

"We are left hopelessly behind in our civil and commercial aviation and we have no plan of system whatever for furthering and developing this most important agency.

"This condition is due to the blind opposition of the regular Army and Navy bureaucracies that have arrogated to themselves the policy of standing squarely in the way of any progress, and constantly advocate the theories of the bow and arrow men of a barbarous age."

Colonel Mitchell's hopes for the future of aviation as an arm of national defense were expressed in an article which he contributed to *Liberty* (New York) at the time of his resignation:

Air power pervades every part of the country, is represented in every city with any pretensions to importance. The younger generation is growing up versed in flying lore. Every father in this country, every man who has a son, thinks over what will happen to him and his family in case of future war, when every part of the country will be subject to attack.

Business men look to the future, when aircraft will be the great transportation medium.

Air power is something which touches the interests of everyone. Armies and Navies, in attempting to keep down its development and restrict it to certain channels, have not judged the sentiment of the people, who are the ones to decide what shall or shall not be done with our national defense and our governmental agencies designed to carry out what our policies require.

Every good American may be trusted, therefore, to study not only the question of aviation, but also its relation to our national defense and to the development of our civilization, and to see that our legislators enact laws which shall bring about conditions to insure its growth and proper functioning.

### Great Britain's Problem

That the control of the air services as arms of national defense is an unsettled question in England is clearly brought out in an article written for the *London Review of Reviews* by Lieut.-Com. J. M. Kenworthy, formerly of the Admiralty War Staff. Discussing the problem of waste and inefficiency in the fighting services, Commander Kenworthy laments the fact that the British air force "has to fight for its separate existence against the jealousies and intrigues of both the Army and the



COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL

(After a career of nearly twenty-eight years in the U. S. Army, culminating in a court-martial trial for utterances alleged to be detrimental to discipline, Colonel Mitchell resigned on February 1, and is now delivering lectures on the subject of air force in national defense. Colonel Mitchell had a remarkable record in command of the American aviation forces in the Great War. He has received the Distinguished Service Medal and the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre, and other signal honors)

Navy." He declares that too much money has been spent on building up a great Air Ministry, with hosts of officials and clerks, and in securing lands, buildings and store-houses "so as to be able to dig in and resist attempts at amalgamation or absorption by the naval and military services. For example, fifty officials are maintained at the Air Ministry for every flying machine available for the defense of England."

It has been proposed that a Ministry of Defense be established to which Army, Navy and Air Force shall all three be subordinate. In Commander Kenworthy's opinion the arrival of the air arm has made such action imperative. If defense were treated as a single and indivisible whole, cavalry would be supplanted by aircraft for scouting purposes, raids, and covering the retreat of an army. Specifically, Commander Kenworthy's proposal is that there should be one Minister of Defense, and that he should be the supreme head of the fighting service.

## Ur, the City of Abraham, Comes to Light

REPORTING on the progress made in the excavation of Ur, the ancient city of the Sumerians, George Byron Gordon in the February *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) begins with a summary of its history. The last mention of Ur in the Bible records Abraham's exodus into the land of Canaan, and from then on until Sir Henry Rawlinson's discoveries in the middle of the Nineteenth Century its history remained unrecorded and unknown. As a result of the discovery of the key to cuneiform script, and a great store of tablets, to-day much is known of the city.

Ur, the royal city of the rich Sumerians fell under the rule of the Babylonians, of the Assyrians, and finally of the Persians, by whom it was largely restored about 538 B. C., 3,500 years after its building.

Mr. Gordon tells us of the principal finds which have been made. The uncovering of the temple of the Goddess of Creation, Nin-Khursag, has given us many invaluable records, and is in itself an example of the architecture and art of that ancient time. It is of wood, with pillars encrusted in mosaics of red, white, and black tesserae of stone and mother of pearl in a date palm design. The friezes represent bulls, milking scenes and the like, while copper statuettes of cattle within the temple are the oldest example of sculpture we possess.

The city itself is dominated by the hundred-foot high Ziggurat which means, literally, sky-scraper. This, which was the only bit of the city which showed above the sands before the excavation, is now seen

in its proper relationship to the many religious and government buildings grouped about its base. The Ziggurat is an imposing monument on the top of which a holy shrine used to stand. The greatest Ziggurat was that at Babylon, (no other than the Tower of Babel) of which not a stone remains, but it must have been much like the one at Ur in structure.

The ruler of the city was the Moon God, and a half-divine king who was in constant communication with him. But lest we should gather from the name of its deity that the city was other than a very commercial and commonsense one, Mr. Gordon tells many facts about the methodical manner in which records were kept; taxes in kind were exhorted and recorded, a factory was run where ninety women worked at looms under strictly non-union rules. The great hall of Justice contains many records which tell of the manner in which justice was dispensed.

Among the most valuable clues to the history of the city are the layers of fragments which each sacking of the city mingled with the dust, and on which the new city was reared. Even more valuable are several "museums" which showed that the learned men of Ur were cognizant of the value of these records of a past even more remote.

The significant discovery of 1925 has been a stela, of baked clay, fifteen feet by six feet, covered with inscriptions dated about 2600 B. C. at the time of Ur-Engur, and many bas-relief scenes.

## The Man Behind the Chrysler Six

THE record of Walter P. Chrysler, as told by W. A. P. Jones in *Everybody's*, is one of the prose epics of American industry. Chrysler rose from the ranks.

At eighteen he built himself a steam locomotive, forty-eight inches long, complete even to the air brakes, and ran it on a track in the back yard. The lathe on which it was built he also designed and constructed. Shortly thereafter he wanted a shot gun. He could not buy one—so he made it.

Trained as a youth in the Union Pacific Railroad shops, Mr. Chrysler ran the industrial gauntlet to works manager of

the American Locomotive Company at Pittsburgh; and then left to go in as successor to Mr. Nash at the Buick plant in Flint, Mich., in 1911. When he left the presidency of the Buick company, he had increased production from about thirty cars a day to over five hundred, and the profits to General Motors had jumped to nearly \$50,000,000 a year. Then Mr. Durant called him to take charge of all production in all General Motors units. In 1920 he went to whip the Willys Overland into shape. Then came a hurry call

to save the Maxwell Motor Company from the rocks, and within four years he had produced a new car under his own name that has proved exceedingly popular.

The most interesting part of the story is the statement of Mr. Chrysler's views on men and management:

I'll tell you the real secret of successful management is to get men to do things because they want to and not because they have to . . . it's lots of fun handling an organization and more fun watching the men grow and preparing for the organization's future. . . .

One of these men is going to get my job. I'm going to find one of them matching his wits against mine more and more and convincing me that he is right with increasing regularity. Some day he is going to do it once too often. Then I step out and he steps in! But not before.

Mr. Chrysler is adjudged the first production master in the motor industry, and one of its three ranking executives. "He has fought his way from the bottom to the top, fighting cleanly and fairly every minute."



WALTER P. CHRYSLER

## The New Voice in the Air

THERE was mystery and adventure enough to thrill the heart of anyone in the radio story of the rescues from the sinking steamers *Antinoe* and *Laristan*. Doubtless there were some impatient souls, who had been waiting for weeks to participate in the international radio broadcasting tests, who felt their own inconvenience (due to interference from S. O. S. calls) much more than they appreciated the terrible plight of the distant sailors. But even these few must have had a thrill over the realization that hundreds of thousands were listening to the halting Morse international code, buzzing through the ether, with the keenest understanding of the desperate game between hard men and stern nature. Meanwhile millions of others waited breathlessly for the word, "All hands safe!"

And so the article in the *Scientific American* (New York) for February, which describes how the army trains men to send and receive radio code through instruction by phonograph records, will interest many readers. And others will find interesting a group of technical articles on radio and static which appear in *Tyco-Rochester* for January. Much of the credit for the rescue was due to the radio com-

pass, a new invention. It is interesting to remember that the equipment of ships with radio apparatus really got its first major start when the steamship *Republic* summoned aid by wireless in 1909. Hence a short illustrated article on ship installation in *Science and Invention* for February proves more than usually timely.

*Collier's* publishes a "radio etiquette" article by H. I. Phillips, who discusses such vexing questions of correct social form as, "Do you know what to do when the President of the United States enters the loud speaker?" "Should a gentleman in Cos Cob stand up when a Philadelphia orchestra plays the Star-Spangled Banner?" Mr. Phillips attempts to meet a real social need by introducing "something snappy" in radio decorum, paying especial attention to the proper ways of showing appreciation and deference to royalty and prominent persons, even if they bore you—and how to charge your battery.

Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., in *Scientific American*, writes an able article on short-wave beam transmission, or directional sending, now being developed in England by Mr. Marconi. This type of transmission will eventually girdle the globe. The

scientific periodicals that cater to popular taste and which are especially devoted to the broadcasting field and the building of experimental receiving sets are *Radio News*, *Radio Broadcasting*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Science and Invention*, and a host of others. *Popular Science* for February, for instance, contains a story on new types of dials designed for sharp tuning, and the December *Radio Broadcasting* contained an advance article on plans for the third of the international Radio broadcast tests, written by A. H. Lynch. This latter will be followed undoubtedly by something on the test itself.

The February *Scientific Monthly* runs an article on "Radio Transmission of Music," by Professor Dayton C. Miller, in the department called "Radio Talks

on Science," which is very informative and scholarly, yet easily understood.

*Radio Retailing* is one of the comparatively new magazines that have sprung up to meet a real need. In the February number, in an article on "Radio Legislation now pending at Washington," it is stated that:

In the short span of five years, 25,000,000 people have become listeners and they have been allowed a lot to say as to how broadcasting should be developed, so as to give them the maximum of educational and recreational value. The whole thing is unprecedented.

Two of the radio bills pending at Washington would set up a Radio Commission and embody recommendations made by the Fourth National Radio Conference..

## England's Urban Land Policy

THE recent Urban Land Report, made by a committee of which Mr. Lloyd George is chairman, is now under discussion in Great Britain. To American readers this report is likely to prove more interesting than its predecessor which dealt with rural conditions and had to do with conditions that are not paralleled in this country. The Urban Report, on the other hand, takes up problems which are more or less familiar here, especially in our larger cities. In its own words:

The policy outlined in this report is put forward as an essential preliminary to, and part of, any satisfactory policy for housing (whether emphasis be laid on the clearance of slums or on the provision of new houses), for dissipating overcrowding, for the decentralization of industries, for the replanning of existing town areas, and for the spreading of our urban population far more widely over the open country by means of garden cities and satellite towns and suburbs. Room to live, room to work, and room to play are in the last event essential to national security and well-being. The aim of a national urban land policy must be to put them within the reach of every citizen.

Commenting in the *Contemporary Review* (London) on this report, Mr. E. B. Simon says that it is less controversial and less dramatic than the Rural Report, but that in fact it probably contains the more practical proposals of the two and is certainly more likely to be adopted. It approaches the problem of urban land with imagination and vigor.

On the subject of taxation of land values

the report ignores the fanatical single-taxers of the Henry George school, but makes the single-tax principle a part of a comprehensive scheme of land reform. The report proposes that

It shall be the duty of all local rating authorities to place upon the site value so assessed a rate, the yield of which shall provide not less than 10 per cent. of the total rating income of the local authorities, the revenue so raised going in reduction of the amount to be raised by rates on the composite hereditament.

That local authorities shall have the option of charging a higher rate on site values than the minimum above noted, and shall be recommended to use this means for raising money required for new improvement schemes.

As to the holding up of land and securing access to cheap land for those who need it, the report presents four principal recommendations:

(1) The rating of site values, which has just been dealt with.

(2) A betterment tax consisting of a specially high rate on the site value where improvements made by the public authority have increased the value of privately owned property.

(3) Leasehold enfranchisement.

(4) New powers to enable local authorities to purchase cheaply any land which they may require.

Mr. Simon thinks, however, that the most original and valuable part of the report lies not so much in the restatement of these old Liberal methods of fighting land monopoly as in the realization that even when taken together these four proposals are in themselves no solution of the



urban problem. The committee has appreciated that the land problem is part of the general problem of securing "room to live, room to work and room to play."

In conclusion Mr. Simon declares that this is the first serious attempt in England to show how to develop the use of city land on great and imaginative lines.

## Rubber in the Philippines

**A**N EXTRAORDINARY rise in the price of crude rubber—from 40 cents per pound last July to \$1.10 in December—has been followed by a decline almost as rapid though not as yet so extensive. The price per pound on January 13 was 90 cents, and a month later it was 66. A cut in the cost of automobile tires, which had been advanced several times during recent months, was the immediate result.

American rubber manufacturers, and the public, had meanwhile been taught a lesson. Even at 66 cents the price of rubber is nearly twice what has been estimated as fair. There is evidence on every hand that the foreign monopoly of crude-rubber production (most of which is consumed in the United States) has brought about its own destruction.

Mr. Harvey Firestone, the tire manufacturer, has leased 1,000,000 acres for rubber cultivation in Liberia, the Negro republic in Africa; the United States Rubber Company has 125,000 acres in the Far East; and an association of large consumers has decided to spend \$50,000,000 to plant trees in areas under American control. But new planting will have no effect upon the situation for seven or eight years.

If rubber can be introduced profitably into British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, why not into the nearby Philippines? General Wood has expressed confidence that rubber can be grown there successfully and profitably.

Nicholas Roosevelt, in a special dispatch to the *New York Times*, tells of a visit to an isolated plantation in Mindanao, the southernmost and largest island of the Philippine group, where rubber is actually being produced successfully. Agricultural experts assert, he writes, that Mindanao soil is richer than that of Java, and the climate is better. Transportation is a problem, for there are little more than 200 miles of good roads in the entire island (which is larger than the State of Pennsylvania). We quote from his dispatch:



© Ewing Galloway

### COLLECTING THE SAP FROM A RUBBER TREE

(The sap, or latex, is milky in color and consistency. A tree tapped in the morning ceases flowing by noon. The latex is mixed with an acid, to coagulate, and is later pressed into sheets and dried by hanging.)

Philippine land laws and the labor question generally are advanced as the principal obstacle to growing rubber in Mindanao. The former are badly mixed up with politics. The American Congress, which placed the original restriction [2,500 acres] on corporate ownership of land, can change this. The Filipino Legislature will do nothing, not wanting American capital, fearing it will be hostile to independence.

The labor problem can be solved by the importation of laborers. Introducing Chinese coolies not only is against the law, but highly prejudicial to the best interests of the Filipino people, who stand in constant menace of being swamped by floods of Chinese once the gates are opened.

"Plenty of good labor can easily and cheaply be brought into Mindanao from the northern islands," so Mr. Roosevelt was informed by a planter with twenty-six years' experience in the islands. The reader gets the impression that rubber production in the Philippines is entirely feasible.

## William L. Phelps Lines Up Thomas Hardy

WHEN a favorite critic states his ideas about a famous author, he immediately finds an attentive audience, expecting to hear something new at last. In judging the works of Thomas Hardy in the January *International Book Review* (New York), Mr. William Lyon Phelps, eminent Professor of English at Yale University, lives up to expectations. He graphs Hardy algebraically. "Because I was compelled to do so," says Mr. Phelps, "I studied Mathematics from the age of three to the age of twenty-one." And at last, after years of failure, he has found a use for his knowledge:

I am going to apply my knowledge of Mathematics to the novels of Thomas Hardy. It should be apparent even to the meanest intelligence—that's what the Professor of Mathematics used to tell the class as he fixed a fishy eye on me—that if I use the X axis to represent the dates of publication, and the Y axis to represent the *quality* of production, we can by one curve represent not only the entire amount of fiction produced by Mr. Hardy, and the exact date when each novel issued from the press, but the rise and fall and variety of excellence in his career as a creative artist.

Of course there is one difficulty, which vitiates the whole scheme, and debases it from a mathematical science to an individual opinion. Of course there is. There always was, in every attempt I made at any mathematical problem. . . .

Just as every sentence in the German language, no matter how fair its opening, ends in clouds and darkness, so in this application of the science of

Mathematics to Mr. Hardy's art of fiction, there is indeed an equation, but unfortunately a personal one. . . .

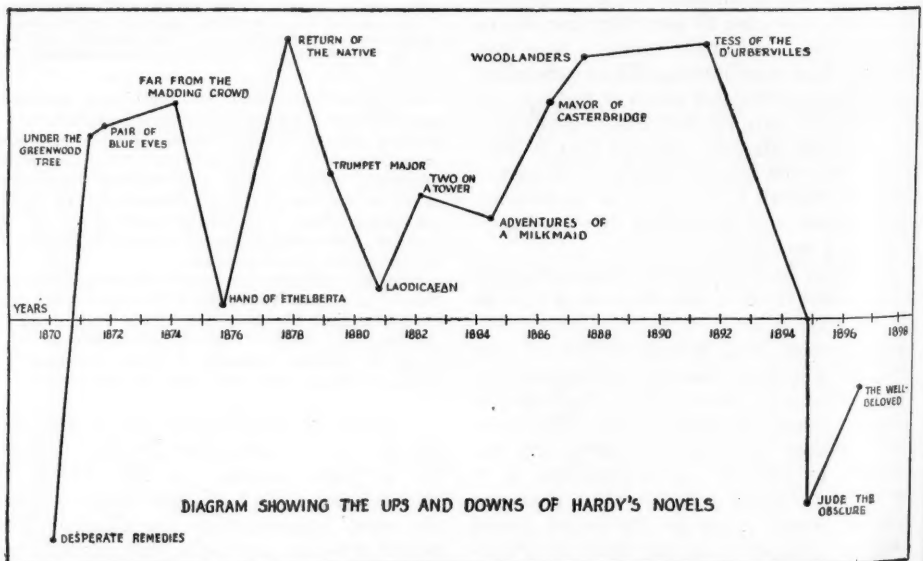
You have already guessed it. Any one may mark off on the X axis correct spaces between the years; . . . the accursed difficulty here is with the Y axis. It needs no Einstein to prove relativity of esthetic excellence; you know what you like, I know what I like, and, believe me, that is all there is to the so-called science of literary criticism.

So much for Mr. Phelps' method and apology. His diagram, and his comments on the results, we give below:

Now I will pull the curtain and reveal my diagram. Whatever shortcomings I have as a critic—and my foes have not yet discovered the worst ones—I do not lack the spirit of adventure, audacity, if you wish to call it that. One glance at this diagram indicates the following facts: Mr. Hardy's career as a novelist extended from 1871 to 1897; he published fifteen novels; the intervals between them were of varying length. The same glance indicates fifteen opinions, all mine own. Among them are the opinion that his worst novel was his first; next to the worst was the next to the last; the best was "The Return of the Native"; the next best "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"; next to that "The Woodlanders"; and next to that, "Far from the Madding Crowd."

This, as I see it, is an exceedingly varied curve; there is no steady progress; nor is there any long sustained high level, as there would be in a curve for Dickens. But the heights could have been reached only by Genius.

If you don't like this curve, go ahead and make your own.



From a drawing by William Lyon Phelps

## How Stevens Found the Pass

**H**IS work on the Panama Canal gave John F. Stevens, the engineer, an international reputation, but long before the Canal was dug Mr. Stevens had been known throughout the West, especially among railroad men, as one of the most daring and resourceful engineers who had a part in the great era of railroad construction between the Mississippi and the Pacific. In the *American Magazine* for February the dramatic story of his achievement is told by Marion T. Colley.

After an apprenticeship of several years in construction work for several of the great railroad systems of our Northwest, Mr. Stevens went to the Canadian Pacific and had an important part in locating that road through the mountain ranges. Mr. Stevens then returned to the United States and built several new lines of road, but the turning point in his career came in 1889, when he was retained by James J. Hill, the genius of the Great Northern Railway.

At that date the country along the northern boundary of the United States was very imperfectly known. It seems almost unbelievable, to-day, but Mr. Hill's scheme for building his road over the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades to the Pacific Ocean was at first regarded as sheer folly. The line had reached Havre, Montana, and there it waited for an engineer who could take it over the Rockies. The only known pass was 125 miles to the southwest. Mr. Hill was unwilling to make so great a deviation from his route if there was any possibility of finding a more direct way.

The country was then occupied by the Blackfeet Indians who were generally regarded as unfriendly to the Whites but Mr. Stevens came and went among them and learned that one of their legends mentioned a pass such as he sought at the head of the Marias River. But the Indians warned him that in that pass dwelt an evil spirit. Their advice was to keep away from it, for they assured him that he could never return alive. This warning, however, did not shake him.

"My search, which was begun in the fall," he continued, "carried me well into the winter. But I could not give up. The more closely I studied the lay of the land and the course of the streams, the more positive I became that somewhere, through those mysterious mountains, was the outlet I sought.



MR. STEVENS STANDING BESIDE A STATUE OF HIMSELF AT MARIAS PASS, WHICH HE DISCOVERED

"More than once," he admitted, "I nearly lost my life. But I was stubborn; I could not give up. I believed in my soul that the pass was there. And at last, deep in the mountains, I stumbled upon it. Following it, to make sure of a Pacific drainage, I saw just how it came out on the western side.

"On my return, darkness overtook me as I reached the summit, and I could go no farther. It was bitterly cold, and all night I tramped back and forth, back and forth, to keep from freezing. For food," he interpolated, "I had a frozen biscuit and a piece of raw pork.

"But it was a most interesting night," he declared, "for tramping there in the darkness, on the summit of that mountain pass, I saw as clearly as if it were already a reality, exactly how the trains of the Great Northern would go sweeping through those mountain fastnesses in the months to come."

The next day at dawn Mr. Stevens started back for the railroad headquarters at Helena, several hundred miles away. There he announced his discovery. Last year the Great Northern Railway erected in that very mountain pass an heroic statue of John Stevens, designed by the artist Cecere, near the spot where he passed that bitterly cold night thirty-six years ago.

## Adding to the Yellowstone National Park

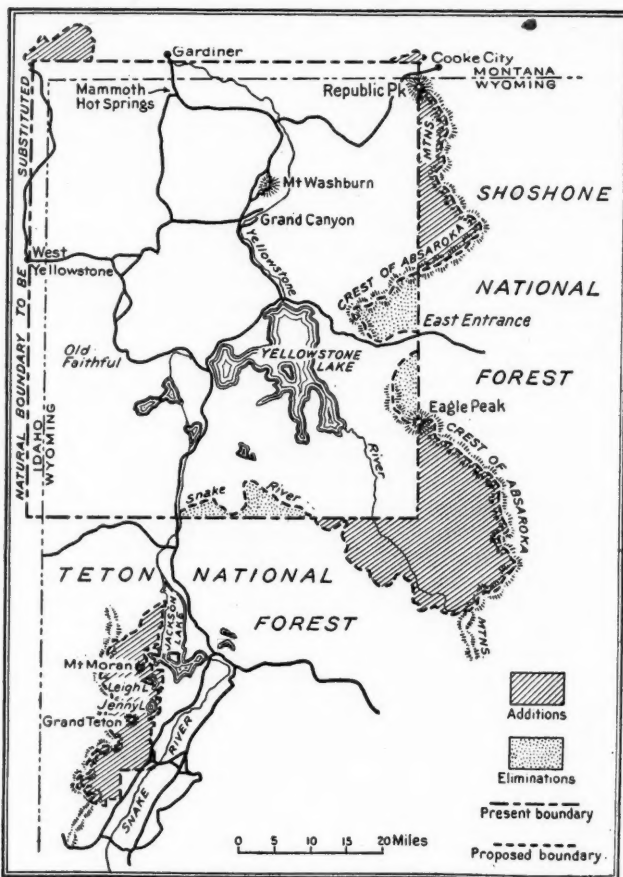
THE President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation has received from its Coordinating Committee on National Parks and Forests a report recommending boundary changes in five of the National Parks. Among the most interesting suggestions in this report are those relating to the Yellowstone Park, to the east of which lies the Shoshone National Forest and to the south the Teton National Forest. The boundaries were established more than fifty years ago, with no regard whatever to the natural conformation of the territory, much of which had hardly been explored at that time. It is proposed by the committee that the arbitrary eastern boundary, which is now a straight line, be changed so as to follow the crest of the Absaroka Mountains, and it is also proposed that the Teton Mountains, to the south, be added to park territory but administered as a separate unit, a part of the Teton National Forest lying between the mountains and the old park. Altogether, the proposed changes will add 300,000 acres of high mountainous country to the park, including the watershed of the Upper Yellowstone.

In the *Survey* (New York) for February first Oswald Garrison Villard strongly commends the proposal. Of the Teton Mountains, he says:

To me the most satisfying mountains I have ever laid eyes on at home or abroad. The best part of two summers I have spent at their feet and I wonder why I have not been there twenty times. The exquisite lakes at their bases, their glorious snow-covered crests, the Grand Teton himself rising 14,761 feet above the level of the sea, the loveliness of the climate, the health-restoring air—well, I could rhapsodize for pages of the *Survey* about this wonder spot. Not a single reason for opposing their inclusion in the Park can I see, assuming that there

will be due regard for established settlers, and there is every reason, it appears to me, for the adoption of the proposal. Few are in so good a position as I to judge how the country has changed and how it is menaced by the inevitable accompaniments of an unregulated tourist traffic. For I met only two men last summer who were in Jackson's Hole when I was there in 1889; I am thus surely eligible for the position of fifth vice-president of the Old Settlers' Association!

It is significant that this report results from the "coördination" method of dealing with a problem involving the interests of both National Parks and National Forests. The Forest Service agrees that the Tetons should be protected as a scenic asset to the nation by the Park Service, which is specially empowered for that definite purpose, as the Forest Service is not.



PROPOSED CHANGES IN YELLOWSTONE PARK BOUNDARIES



## The Negro City

"NEW YORK is celebrated for its transitory crazes. For whole seasons its mood is dominated by one popular figure or another, or by a racial influence. . . . During the current season, indubitably, the Negro is in the ascendency. Harlem cabarets are more popular than ever. Everybody is trying to dance the Charleston or to sing spirituals, and volumes of arrangements of these folksongs drop from the press faster than one can keep count of them."

Carl Van Vechten makes the above statement in *Books* (New York). Yet, although such a craze certainly exists, relatively few persons know anything about the new Negro and his very real achievements, nor do they realize that much of the recent progress emanates from one center—Negro Harlem.

In an attempt to acquaint the public with this city within a city, the New York Public Library has prepared an interesting and suggestive exhibit for the thousands, by no means only New Yorkers, who come through its doors. The exhibit comprises historical documents related to Negro history, and source material of all kinds, particularly pamphlets by Negroes at the time of the Civil War, collections of works of art and literature by Negroes, and much information regarding the new community.

Negro Harlem has its center at Seventh Avenue and 132nd to 137th Streets. The Negro population of New York City was determined by the 1920 census at 152,467 persons, and to-day is estimated for Harlem alone, variously from 150,000 to 240,000 persons. It has Negro shops, moving-picture theaters, billiard parlors,—doctors, lawyers, and dentists. It publishes four newspapers, with a total circulation of 182,000, and three out-of-town papers have offices here: the Baltimore *Afro-American*, the Chicago *Defender*, and the Pittsburgh *Courier*.

One could spend a pleasant half-hour over any one of the three magazines published in Harlem. The *Crisis*, established in 1910 and edited by W. E. B. DuBois, poet and scholar, is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *Opportunity*, established three years ago as the official maga-

zine of the National Urban League, is edited by Charles Johnson, a no less distinguished spokesman of his race. The *Messenger* is edited by Chandler Owen, and is decidedly socialistic in tone.

Where the Negro goes, churches go also, and Harlem now has thirty-six. The Abyssinian Baptist, which started in 1808 with twenty members, now has 5,317. St. Philip's Episcopal started a few years later with fifty members and now has three thousand. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have colored branches here, and there are a score of schools with colored as well as white teachers, as well as a training school for colored nurses run in connection with the Harlem and Lincoln hospitals.

The Harlem branch of the Public Library has a white and colored staff, and an extensive department of Negro history and literature, as well as Negro magazines from the conservative *Southern Workman* to Marcus Garvey's "Back-to-Africa" organ, *Negro World*. The children's department is particularly active. There are lectures and musicals, forum discussions by leaders of Negro thought, and Book Evenings to which come prominent men and women of letters from all over the country.

Forty-seven per cent. of the books read at the library are fiction, but 13 per cent. (far more than in a corresponding library for white folk) are books of sociology.

There are other sides to the community. The Harlem night clubs are famous for their dancers, their wild gayety, and many visitors to New York include them as among the "sights" of the city. The Lafayette Theater is devoted to Negro productions. In the field of acting Paul Robeson and Charles Gilpin have found fame here and abroad as interpreters of O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" and "Jim Harris." Bert Williams and George Walker were the first musical comedy stars to play before the King and Queen of England. As long ago as the middle of the last century Ira Aldridge, playing with Edmund Kean and Mrs. Kendal, won enduring artistic fame as "Othello."

The work of a score of poets and novelists, past and present, and all the important anthologies, are exhibited. Paul Laurence Dunbar, Joseph Cotter, Leland Fisher, W. E. B. Du Bois, William Stanley Braith-

waite, Charles Johnson, James Weldon Johnson, and Rosamund Johnson should need no introduction to those interested in Negro literature and music. Braithwaite's yearly "Anthology of Magazine Verse" is the standard of its kind in the country. Several of the most recent books published on and by Negroes are noted in review on page 336 of this issue.

A dozen or so of Winold Reiss's large drawings of contemporary Negro leaders and of significant phases of modern Negro life do much to make the exhibit arresting and alive.

The exhibit is a fit nucleus for an even more instructive one, broader in scope, which might well travel all over the country with benefit to the cause of the Negro and of humanity.

## A Quarter-Century Ago

THE suggestion has been made that it might be profitable, as well as interesting, to remind present-day readers of occurrences that monopolized discussion just twenty-five years ago. The world was then entering upon its twentieth century, the second quarter of which has now begun. Turning to the bound volume of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for the first half of the year 1901, we find familiar topics and forgotten ones there discussed.

The Editor, in March of that year, opened the magazine with an analysis of the temperance movement and the rise of prohibition. Mrs. Carrie Nation, a Kansas crusader, had wrecked her first saloon. Several States and many counties were then "dry," but prohibition by constitutional amendment was only remotely considered and Mr. Volstead had not been discovered.

Law and order was a principal topic—for, besides the anti-saloon raids of Carrie Nation, there had been a lynching in Kansas, a scheduled prize-fight prevented by militia in Ohio, and a district attorney removed by Governor Roosevelt in New York after failure to suppress vice and crime.

Japanese immigration was another topic of discussion, since the Chinese Exclusion Act was about to expire. China—as might have been expected—was entertaining representatives of the powers in conference, for the Boxer Rebellion had just been put down and China was being properly punished.

In South Africa the Boers were waging what appeared to be a hopeless struggle against outnumbering British forces under Lord Kitchener.

By far the most important event of that period was the death of the beloved Queen Victoria, after a reign of more than sixty years, and the accession of her son Edward. Mr. Philip D. Armour, too, had died, leaving an estate of more than \$50,000,000;

and we find him the subject of a ten-page character sketch in these pages.

A canal across Nicaragua was being urged, and one writer was proposing an alternative route through Panama. The first New York subway was being dug. The Pan American Exposition at Buffalo was emerging, to delight and instruct summer visitors.

"Steam will rapidly be replaced by electricity" is a statement which catches our attention as we scan the pages of this *REVIEW* for March, 1901; and we see also an article on the value of college training and the growing luxury and extravagance in college life.

If topics of those days still have a familiar sound, what shall we say of authors? Richard T. Ely, Charles F. Thwing, Lyman P. Powell, P. T. McGrath, Maurice Low—all are names that even now occasionally grace these pages. Winthrop L. Marvin, who died only last month, was interpreting for our readers the merits of a ship-subsidy proposal then before Congress. Prof. Woodrow Wilson was contributing, serially, to *Harper's* his "Short History of the People of the United States," and Col. Theodore Roosevelt was writing in various periodicals on social reform, training in observation for sportsmen, and like topics. William Allen White, in *McClure's*, was eulogizing Richard Croker, then at the height of his political career. Ray Stannard Baker, John R. Commons, L. S. Rowe, Nicholas Murray Butler, Edward Bok, Ida M. Tarbell, Frances A. Kellor—these were other contributors to the periodicals of twenty-five years ago who still are in harness.

History was being made then just as rapidly, and likewise as deliberately, as now; and to any reader who has the opportunity we recommend an occasional glance through the bound volumes of a periodical like the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

## The Farm Press on Farm Needs

THE agricultural press is giving considerable attention to the problem of agricultural surpluses. Among the editors of this important group of journals one will find as much diversity of opinion as among the witnesses who are appearing before Congressional committees urging a way out by means of government aid. For example, a meeting was held in Des Moines, Iowa, January 28 at which delegates appointed by governors of eleven States endorsed the principles of the Dickinson bill. This bill, as explained in the February issue of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, provides for a federal board with powers to designate coöperative associations and other concerns as agents of the government in finding wider markets. It also provides for the levying of an equalization fee, or sales tax, on the producers of commodities which the federal board would have power to declare subject to emergency provisions of the bill. This meeting excited a great deal of attention and has drawn considerable editorial comment. Henry A. Wallace, editor of *Wallace's Farmer*, (Des Moines, Iowa,) wrote, "The Des Moines meeting of January 28 will find its place in the history of half a century hence. It will stand out as a momentous occasion whether the Dickinson bill passes or whether it fails."

Dante Pierce, head of the *Pierce Farm Weeklies*, writing in the *Iowa Homestead* on the day of the meeting said, "I look for this conference to-day to be epochal, as it is drawing States, farm organizations and all the industries together as no plan ever succeeded in doing before."

Ed Bayard, editor of the *National Stockman-Farmer* of Pittsburgh, Pa., differs sharply from the Corn Belt editors. In an editorial entitled "As Predicted," he said, "The corn and marketing conference held at Des Moines last week consisted of hand-picked delegates appointed by the Governors of eleven Corn Belt States. It acted pretty much as we predicted it would act. It did just what it was planned and created to do when it endorsed the unsound Dickinson plan to set up a Federal Farm Commission. . . . Its declaration will now be used, with the Congress and with the public, as an expression of the farmers of eleven States in favor of that plan and that measure which embodies it. . . . Let us hope

that it will not succeed in deceiving either the Congress or the public."

Farther east, Glenn C. Sevey, editor of the *New England Homestead*, (Springfield, Mass.,) sounds the same conservative note when he takes issue with national leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who recently endorsed the plan for a government farm export corporation. "To what extent," asks Mr. Sevey, "are the farmers of New England and Middle States ready to support the radical wing now in control of the American Farm Bureau Federation? Its purpose is to force consumers of grain, feed and flour to pay much higher prices, even to the extent of some form of government aid to Western grain growers. . . . Over this way, our folks are more disposed to work out their own salvation than to rely upon politicians."

But Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, (Chicago), rallies at once to the Dickinson bill. "There is no sound objection to such a plan," declares Mr. Gregory. "The people who oppose it are calling names instead of presenting arguments. They finally fall back on the assertion that it will not work, although they present no convincing argument."

"The chances are all in favor of the plan working and accomplishing its purpose. If it does, great good will be accomplished. If it does not, little harm will be done. Its opponents are not really afraid that it will not work. They are afraid that it will. They want to buy food below cost as long as they can."

A more cautious note is sounded by Dan A. Wallace, editor of the *Farmer* (St. Paul, Minn.) In correspondence from Washington to his readers, Mr. Wallace says:

I have never seen a time when politics played the part in agriculture that it seems to be playing today. Scores of Congressmen propose to return to Congress again this year by riding the agricultural relief hobbyhorse. . . . The one single outstanding issue in Washington at this time is the question of legislation that will solve the problem of surplus crop production. The ghost of the McNary-Haugen bill stalks the halls of Congress in terrifying fashion. The Shipstead bill, the Sinclair bill, the McKinley bill, the new McNary bill and the Dickinson bill—these and other direct and indirect price-stabilizing measures—are hang-overs from the McNary-Haugen agitation. . . . Middle West farm organizations have endorsed the Dickinson bill, and its general principles also have the support of Secretary Jardine.

Loring A. Schuler, editor of the *Country Gentleman* (Philadelphia), warns his readers that "experience has taught the East that dumping is dangerous and disturbing to all foreign trade, and in the end the losses offset the gains. The East speaks from long experience in foreign trade; not, as some Midwest farmers still think, because business wishes to keep agriculture submerged that it may obtain cheap food. There is no reason and no sense in sectional jealousies and sectional differences. What is needed is for the East and West to sit down together and try honestly to find a solution for the problem."

Such are the typical reactions among the farm editors. Their opinions carry great weight, for their circulations reach all the way from 100,000 to over a million copies per paper. But their differences of viewpoint will not be very helpful to the farmer who takes five or six of these papers. He will find himself in doubt and will have to work out his own solution.

Charles Jenkins, editor of the *Farm Journal* (Philadelphia), presents a pessimistic outlook for the success of any bill passed by Congress to create a government export corporation. According to Mr. Jenkins, "the President opposes it; the Secretary of Agriculture opposes it; banks and the financial world oppose it; the business world and the export trade oppose it; many coöperative selling organizations oppose it; last and most important, most farmers who do not themselves produce surpluses for export oppose it."

On the other hand, the McNary-Haugen forces (to give them their common title) have one powerful weapon and one unanswerable argument. The weapon is their threat to have Midwest Republicans join with the Democrats to force downward revision of the tariff. The argument meets the objections to "price-fixing" and we say it is unanswerable; how can Congress, without batting an eye, vote a tariff duty on some manufactured article, that will raise the price of that article to an artificial premium over the foreign price, and yet faint dead away when a measure is proposed to do identically the same thing for a farm crop? If the last is price-fixing, so is the tariff duty price-fixing.

George Martin, editor of *Farm and Fireside* (New York City), declares that what is wanted is "a real farm policy." He criticises the general farm organizations for allowing themselves to be divided over great agricultural questions. This, he says, has caused the administration to turn to the coöperative leaders for advice. "*Farm and Fireside*," he writes, "has consis-

tently supported the coöperative idea and opposed tricky experiments in price-fixing and government export plans, believing that such plans would inevitably fail, leaving farmers stranded in a mess of red tape and wrecked hopes. The promotion of this idea has done much harm in dividing farmers and in detracting attention from more practical plans for farm betterment."

The farm press generally has given endorsement to the Haugen bill to create in the U. S. Department of Agriculture a Division of Coöperative Marketing. This division will have authority to do on an enlarged scale what it is now doing by way of gathering information and disseminating it among the coöperative organizations. A. J. Glover, editor of *Hoard's Dairyman* (Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin), in commenting upon this bill, which has just passed the House of Representatives with only three votes against it, says, "It has been our opinion for some time that the federal government could do more to assist in the development of coöperative institutions."

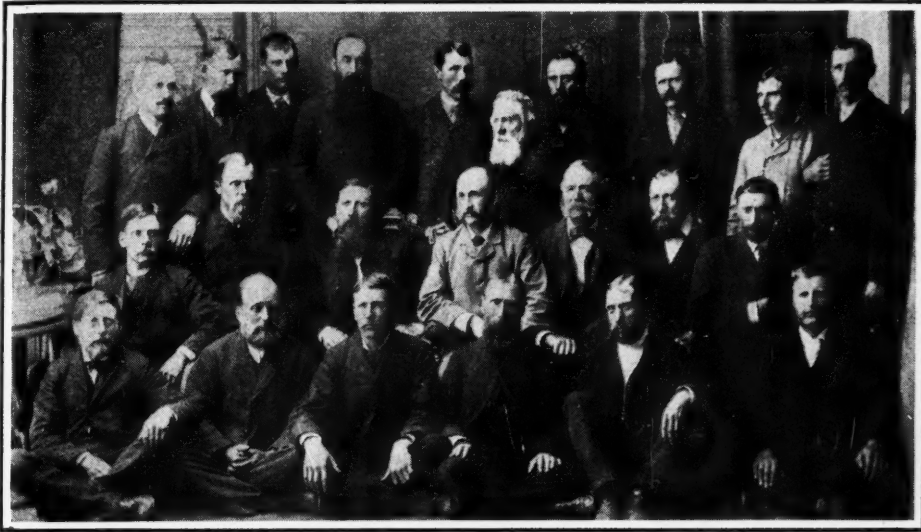
The *National Stockman-Farmer* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) says, "What the new division will amount to depends on how it is handled, but it cannot properly be called a relief measure."

Balanced farming is called for by Frank Briggs, editor of *Farm and Ranch* (Dallas, Texas), as a remedy to the general agricultural situation. He says: "Years ago *Farm and Ranch* called attention to the fact that we had too many farmers, one competing against the other; that it would pay some farmers, the unsuccessful ones, to change their occupation. Not every person on the farm is fitted to be a good farmer. There are just as many misfits on the farm, proportionately, as there are in the city.

"There are some who believe that farmers should not be urged to reduce production. . . . What is far more important is balanced farming. Let each section of the country produce its own needs of such commodities as conditions will permit, and the question of the surplus will be solved."

Supplementing this thought Dr. Meade Ferguson, editor of the *Southern Planter* (Richmond, Virginia), tells his readers that "many of our farmers would be much better off if they had more of their land in pastures and meadows. Considering both the farm income and the soil, farmers should improve their pastures and produce more legume hay, and keep more livestock."





GROUP OF ICELANDIC SETTLERS IN NORTH DAKOTA AND MANITOBA WHO ORGANIZED THE ICELANDIC LUTHERAN SYNOD OF AMERICA IN 1885

## Americans of Icelandic Stock

PEMBINA COUNTY, in the northeastern corner of North Dakota, was partly settled, nearly fifty years ago, by communities of Icelanders. Most of those early settlers had already lived a few years in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nova Scotia and the Icelandic colony on the shores of Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba. The fortunes of these North Dakota colonists, their economic struggles, their early efforts at organization and the development of social life, their activities in public affairs, and their present-day prosperity, are all recounted in an interesting way by Miss Thorstina Jackson in *Social Forces* (University of North Carolina).

The pioneer families endured many privations. Miss Jackson states that during the early years the average home did not have more than one hundred dollars annually to spend on necessities. Spinning and knitting were kept up by the women, and sheepskin shoes were made, such as were common in Iceland. Not a few of the settlers incurred debt to buy farm implements, cattle and shelter.

The first social agency to function in the settlement was the church. A congregation was organized when the settlement was two years old, and after twelve years the

colony numbered seven congregations and five churches. In 1885 the Icelandic Lutheran Synod, a federation of all the Icelandic churches in America, was formed. This synod, says Miss Jackson, has been by far the most important social agency among the Icelanders on this side of the Atlantic. Schools were started at an early date and had able teachers. Circulating libraries, chiefly of Icelandic books, were organized before the colony was ten years old. Since 1890 the Icelandic farmers have made great progress and are now using the best of modern equipment for farming. They live in comfortable houses, with average farms of 320 acres, valued at about \$15,000 each.

The Icelanders have been active in public affairs in North Dakota. They have had twelve members in the State legislature, and members of their group have filled such offices as Commissioner of Public Lands, Special Attorney-General, Justice of the Supreme Court. It is said that they are now nearly equally divided among the different political parties.

Icelandic is still the official language in the churches, and Icelandic periodicals and books are widely read. Perhaps the best-known American of this stock is the Arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

## Post-War German Literature

THE director of a well-known German cinema corporation is said to have explained the morbidity of recent German films by saying, "Since the war, we are all neurotic." Now, Herr Pommer is giving his public what it wants, after the manner of cinema-directors, but it is quite evidently not only the cinema going public who are neurotic and crave morbidity. The literati of Germany, if we are to go by the general tenor of the critics, and by the recent German novels we have read, are no less psychologically in turmoil, no less engrossed with the abnormal,—too often autobiographical—with the fantastic, the horrible.

Miss Gabrielle Reuter, it is true, tells us in a recent article in the *Times Book Review* (New York) of two novels by German women that deal with the pleasant paths of life in small towns, healthy and moving stories of (and for) young girls. But she also tells us of two others which she obviously finds more interesting. The one, *Die Passion*, is by Clara Viebig, one of the masters of modern German literature. Her book, says Miss Reuter, is written with "ardent sympathy, profound understanding . . . with the fearlessness that has always distinguished this great author." It deals with a most delicate subject so as to "shake the depths of our hearts without offending our esthetic sensibilities with a single false or equivocal word."

The second book is no less serious in purpose, no less deep in its probing, dealing with the conflict of race and loyalties in Alsace-Lorraine. It is interesting and entertaining, "but through it rushes the current of a powerful tragedy."

The preoccupation with the big, crude problems of life, with the troubles of their own and their neighbors' souls, leads critics to define a "post-war type" of German novel. Wassermann, "analyst of the soul, and creator of memorable characters," is accused of having entered this category with "Faber, or the Lost Years," his latest novel. It is a story of post-war marital adjustment with, it must be admitted, a most psychopathic hero.

The dissatisfaction of the critics may be largely laid to the prevailing and basic criticism of modern German literature: that it hints of decadence. It has been

said again and again that German writers to-day are living on the classics of the past two hundred years; they lack vitality and inventiveness; they fall back, no matter what the subject, on autobiographical material. It is suggested by German critics, says Emil Lengyel in another *Times Book Review*, that in view of the alleged drying up of German inventiveness it may be America's task to supply new stimulus to the creative genius.

Whether the German public agrees in this or not, Mr. Lengyel tells us, at least they are reading almost as many American books as German ones. These are mostly by modern writers, and not always those of whom we are most proud. Nevertheless, they appear in numbers on all German lists of "best-sellers."

The reason for the widespread popularity of American literature in Germany is above all curiosity about American life, says Mr. Lengyel. The German public reads even more excitedly than do Americans those novels which seek to portray life with almost photographic exactitude. They sympathize with America's ardent desire to know itself. They delight particularly in those novels which show Americans as without glory, heroism, or gold. For this reason, Sinclair Lewis vies in popularity with the leading German authors. Lewi-son's "Upstream" was received with tremendous interest. Upton Sinclair, whom Mr. Lengyel names a "virtual outcast" in American letters, is famous in Germany.

Perhaps in search of the virility German literature is said to lack, the works of O'Neill and Jack London are being translated entire and sold by the thousands. For another type of virility, an assurance, a dazzling successfulness and stupendousness, Henry Ford's "Life and Letters" is also on the "best-seller" lists.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip's book on European conditions after the war, which had a short-lived popularity here, is a standby and best-seller in Germany.

Another no less interesting result of the war on German literary criteria may be the new tolerance, even enthusiasm, which now greets such a valuable but inaccurate volume as Van Loon's "Story of Mankind," which would undoubtedly have been received with contempt a decade ago.

## The British Weekly

THE British "weeklies" are an institution and a type. Ranging in their field of comment from art and literature to the financial market, and devoted in the main to discussions of political and social questions, they have much to do in the formation of public opinion. As the reason for this, and also as its result, many of the most influential men of the realm have been owners, editors, and contributors of these journals since the days of Swift, Defoe, Bolingbroke and Pulteney, and later, of Leigh Hunt, Fonblanque, Forster and Morley.

As the editors and contributors remain largely anonymous in the pages of these papers, and as a result of the style of their articles, the papers maintain an editorial tone throughout, and have a definite policy and political connection. Policies change with the proprietors, but they always to their own owners remain true.

Among the leading (non-illustrated) weeklies to-day are the *Spectator*, the *New Statesman*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Nation and Athenæum*, the *Observer*, and *Public Opinion*.

One of the oldest and best is the *Spectator*, established in 1828 by Robert Rintoul, with John Stuart Mill on its staff. Since 1897, John St. Loe Strachey has been the owner and editor, and has made the paper into the influential and respected Liberal-Unionist organ that it is to-day. Mr. Strachey sold it in the autumn of 1925 to Mr. Evelyn Wrench.

As old is the *Athenæum*, a distinctly literary journal, established the same year as the *Spectator* by J. S. Buckingham, and numbering Sterling, Maurice, and Stebbing among its early editors. It merged with the *Nation* in 1921.

Somewhat similar is the *Saturday Review*, established in 1855 as a forum for literary and social questions, and still famous to-day for the brilliance of its early years under Beresford Hope, Lord Salisbury's brother-in-law, when John Douglas Cook was its editor. Recently under W. H. Pollock it again pushed to the fore. It has always stood first among conservative weeklies.

The *New Statesman*, in spite of the fact that it is only a little over a dozen years old, is one of the most alert and interesting of the journals. It follows the coverless format of its elders, and has usually



MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AS SKETCHED BY "LOW" IN THE "NEW STATESMAN"

fifteen or twenty important editorials on questions of the moment, and numerous "leading articles" on every kind of subject, as do most of the weeklies. It makes much of the "correspondence" section, and devotes considerable space to book reviews.

The *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, offshoot of the *Manchester Guardian* daily which has been in existence since 1821, was started as recently as 1919. It is a paper of vigorous liberal views, and a high literary standard. It has lately suffered a radical change in the resignation of C. E. Montague, the "C. E. M." whose editorials and "leading articles" have for thirty-five years been a feature of the daily. Of Mr. Montague, Christopher Morley says in a recent *Saturday Review* (New York): "Obscure pressmen all over the world have been heartened and purified by his rare honor and wit." The present owner and editor is Charles P. Scott.

The *Observer*, the first Sunday paper in England, starting in 1791, is now in the hands of the well-known journalist James Garvin. *Public Opinion*, going since 1861, is edited by Percy Livingstone Parker, and gives weekly a comprehensive survey of the press throughout the world.

## The World's Greatest Chemical Works

IN THE world of industry and the world of science the name "Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik" is one to conjure with. As the greatest dye factory and chemical factory in history, the concern thus named was famous for its technical achievements before the summer of 1914, when it gained further renown as a fountain-head of materials essential to warfare. The latest news concerning this mighty plant is that it has become the center of a huge amalgamation of German dye-making establishments, by means of which the Teutons hope to recover lost ground in the world's markets.

A history and description of this concern is published in *Conquest* (London) on the basis of information supplied by that international factotum of popular scientific journalism, Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. In spite of its name, the concern is not located in Baden, though it once was. It owes its origin to the first aniline dye factory established in Germany, which was founded at Mannheim, Baden, by a jeweler, Friedrich Engelhorn, in 1861. The firm was originally styled Dyckerhoff, Clemm & Co., but the name was changed later to Sonntag, Engelhorn & Clemm. Engelhorn was not slow in realizing the advisability of combining the manufacture of coal-tar dyes with that of inorganic chemicals, and the company was reorganized under the name it now bears. Unable to find a suitable site in Mannheim for its enlarged operations, the new company moved across the Rhine to Ludwigshafen, then a town of hardly 5,000 inhabitants, in the Rhine Palatinate.

The story of how the coal-tar dye industry was founded by Perkins in England, but was neglected in that country and was eventually monopolized by the Germans, has often been told. The world-wide economic revolutions that were brought about by Germany's production on a vast scale of dyes that were not only cheaper but better than such natural products as madder and indigo, as well as of many wonderful dyes previously unknown, are also widely familiar. Less has been heard about the business methods of the German industry, and the following particulars are therefore worth quoting:

Apart from the actual marketing of products, prospective buyers must be kept informed of the qualities of dyestuffs and be acquainted with their special uses. Inasmuch as the commission trade was not suited for this task, immediate connections with consumers had to be formed. This is how the Badenian Aniline and Soda Factory, in years of painstaking endeavours, covered the whole earth with a network of sales organizations, branches and agencies, so that there is hardly any country laying claim to any degree of civilization but comprises some agency of the Badenian factory, with salesmen travelling about and calling upon would-be purchasers. These agents, on their own initiative, investigate the needs of the markets and special wishes of consumers, all these thousands of observations eventually converging towards the central office and there giving rise to new suggestions. This intimate contact with consumers always enabled the dyestuff most suited for each given purpose to be marketed in the proper composition.

As stated above, the manufacture of inorganic chemicals was undertaken soon after the "Badische" concern was organized. Departments were first started for making the common acids and sodium compounds.

These inorganic departments, which were originally only intended to be auxiliary to the production of dyestuffs, underwent a rapid development. These successes led, in their turn, to the establishment of the manufacture of inorganic nitrogen compounds, such as ammonium sulphate, carbamide, etc., which, on account of their value as fertilizers, experienced a wide demand. As this side of the enterprise grew, agricultural advisory stations were erected in all parts of the Reich, which were intended to inform farmers as to the necessity and advantages of nitrogenous fertilizing. The well-known Growth films were provided to the same effect, and enabled the effects of nitrogenous fertilizing to be demonstrated on actual plants, from the sowing of the seed as far as completed maturation. A special illustrated magazine, *Landbau und Technik* ("Agriculture and Engineering"), has been issued monthly since May 1st, 1925, and serves general purposes of professional education, as many as 250,000 copies being printed and supplied by post, free of charge, to those interested in the matter.

This extraordinary chemical plant now covers an area of 2,787 acres and employs about 42,000 people; nearly five times as many as were employed in 1910. The company has given a great deal of attention to welfare work; especially to housing, hygiene and the care of the sick. It maintains numerous laundries, bathing establishments, coffee kitchens, restaurants, a lavishly equipped dispensary, lying-in hospitals, a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients at Dannenfels, and sanatoria at Kirchheimbolanden and St. Johann.



## Prophecies to Business Men and Farmers

THE chemist holds the investor's purse-strings to such an extent these days that eternal research is the only price of survival in industry. So says Hugh Farrell, financial editor of the *New York Commercial*, in a series of articles which first appeared in it and are now obtainable from the Chemical Foundation of America.

Mr. Farrell sets forth clearly the dangers which threaten those concerned in industry, owner and investor, who do not keep abreast of the times. The miraculous achievements of science are scrapping industries over night; A concern which may be producing the best of goods at an excellent profit may find that some chemist has found a way to not only improve on nature's product but at such a reduced cost that it must buy his patent and revolutionize its plant, or go out of business.

Besides the discovery of synthetic processes, the industrial chemist is working continually to conserve heat, test materials, standardize the excellence of his product, and above all, eliminate waste. The modern industry cannot afford to be wasteful, for some competitor by using scientific methods will soon force him from the field. "One chemist connected with a relatively small industry," says Mr. Farrell, "recently told me that if he failed to save his concern \$200,000 each year he began to feel uneasy about his job."

Mr. Farrell indicates the wide range of industries which are directly dependent on the chemist. He has a whole chapter devoted to heat, power, and light. Iron, copper, aluminum, paint, silk stockings, dynamite, rubber, cement, and fertilizer—composition and production—are also discussed at length.

Speaking along these lines, Dr. Marston T. Bogart, professor of organic chemistry at Columbia University, recently sounded a different note of warning: "American manufacturers have failed, on the whole, to understand the need for research to keep their industries at the front," he said, "while German laboratories are better equipped and better manned than ever. They were developed for chemical warfare during the war, and they have not been allowed to deteriorate." It is essential to the welfare of the nation that its industries produce the

best, in quality and price, of what they attempt to produce.

Dr. Martin J. Hale of the National Research Council states calmly in the *Scientific Monthly* for February: "Our manufacturing industries are flourishing to-day as never before. Some, of course, will fail where foresight and research are absent, but such should fail by all the law of science."

This judgment will fall not only on the manufacturer who neglects to progress, but on the farmer as well.

Coöperative marketing and purchasing will come; and above all, the coöperation of farms under scientific management is the only and ultimate solution of the farmer's present plight. The time will come when 50 per cent. of the annual crop will leave the farm to come into industries and its by-products will be returned directly to the farm for the fattening of stock: "It may seem a far cry to us that we shall raise oats for the oat-hulls, and use the by-product (or kernal) in cereal manufacture," says Dr. Hale, "but that day is surely coming and coming soon."

Main products and by-products are interchangeable terms in the parlance of the industrialist. They are not so with the farming industry and hence, if we would bring the farming industry into the first rank, we must introduce likewise every new phase of economic efficiency.

The chemist is primarily engaged in a science that has un-dreamed of opportunities in the field of discovery, and it is for this reason that his work is so important to the progress of industry and agriculture, the security of invested capital, and the welfare of the nation.

Stuart P. Sherman in the January *McNaught's*, in an article entitled "For Business Men Only," uses the same argument [*i. e.*, that progress equals life], in a plea for the literary profession. The conscientious writer is as much a searcher after truth as the scientist, says Mr. Sherman, and has his own importance as such. Censorship, unwillingness to read about things as they are, to understand the present generation of thought, the desire for a standardized and unchanging product, are enemies of progress, and signs of disastrous stultification.

# THE NEW BOOKS

## American Topics

**The College President.** By Charles Franklin Thwing. Macmillan. 345 pp.

The college president in these days is well-nigh omnipresent, even if he is no longer generally regarded as omniscient. There are more of him than in the old days, just as there are more colleges and college students. He is almost as well known as the president of the Rotary Club or the chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank. He travels much and forms contacts with all sorts and conditions of men. Many years ago Lord Bryce in "The American Commonwealth" pointed out the unique place held by the college president in our society. Nothing like it exists in foreign lands; it is purely American. Dr. Thwing was himself a college president for more than thirty years, but long before he held that position he had qualified as an expert authority on American college administration and life. No one to-day is better fitted to describe in detail the office of college president and to show its relations to the various parts of our educational machinery. But Dr. Thwing goes farther than this in his discussion of the subject, and his book becomes, as he himself says, "a study in human nature." In fact, his presentation of the subject is distinctly human throughout. It conveys to us some notion of the exacting demands of the office and at the same time makes known both the perils and rewards to which the college president is subject.

**Genesis of the Constitution of the United States of America.** By Breckinridge Long. Macmillan. 260 pp.

In writing a book about the Federal Constitution former Assistant Secretary of State, Breckinridge Long, has done what may seem to some a work of supererogation. Yet a closer study of his monograph will show that the special field of his inquiry, while it has not been wholly neglected, has not often been comprehensively covered. Mr. Long begins with the Plymouth Covenant of 1620 and proceeds with a study of all the early constitutions and schemes of government in America down to the Convention of 1787. One of the interesting features of his book is the account of the various plans for union which were under discussion in colonial days.

**The Usages of the American Constitution.** By Herbert W. Horwill. Oxford University Press. 251 pp.

The English publicist who has written this book, chiefly for his own countrymen, had spent more than six years in the United States, and during a good part of that time had special opportunities for observing the working of our national political machinery. His book, as the title indicates, is not simply another study of the Constitution itself, but

is concerned with the part played by usage in the actual working of the Constitution. This is a field of inquiry which may well engage the interest of practically-minded Britishers. Yet it has heretofore received comparatively meager treatment, and even in Lord Bryce's "American Commonwealth" only a few pages are devoted to the subject.

**Selective Immigration.** By James J. Davis. St. Paul, Minnesota: Scott-Mitchell Publishing Company. 227 pp.

The Secretary of Labor very tersely presents in about 200 pages American immigration history and policies. His point of view throughout the discussion is the welfare of American wage-earners. This statement of facts, which in most cases can be confirmed by any intelligent observer, provides its own argument for selective immigration. His chapters on "Bootlegging in Orientals," "Dumping of Undesirable Immigrants," and "Assimilating Worthwhile Aliens" are enlightening descriptions of the national immigration policy as it works out in practice.

**A History of American Immigration: 1820-1924.** By George M. Stephenson. Ginn and Company. 316 pp.

Books about immigration are numerous enough, but few of them have dealt in any comprehensive way with the part that immigrants have played in the political history of the United States. This is the aspect of the subject that Dr. Stephenson develops in the present volume. He begins with a series of chapters describing the European background. These chapters are useful to the reader as introducing him to certain conditions and events which have had a direct relation to the movement of population from the Old World to the New. Then follow accounts of the Knownothingism of the mid-Nineteenth Century and the activities of the immigrants in politics before, during and after the Civil War. A special section of the book is devoted to Oriental immigration.

**The Melting-Pot Mistake.** By Henry Pratt Fairchild. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 266 pp.

The care-free optimism often embodied in the well-worn phrase "the melting pot" will not in itself solve all the social problems that generations of unrestricted immigration have bequeathed to us. One of the group of students and investigators who regard the melting-pot as a fallacy is Professor Fairchild, of the New York University. It is worth our while to know just how immigration has affected the distinctive qualities of our population. This is what Professor Fairchild tries to show in his

book. He emphasizes nationality rather than race and shows why it is necessary that we control the situation by restrictive laws.

**The Branch Banking Question.** By Charles Wallace Collins. Macmillan. 182 pp.

Arguments for and against the system of branch-banking are fairly stated in this little book. It is well understood that there has recently been a

marked increase in branch banking, particularly in the South and in the State of California. It is natural that banks in small cities should raise some objection when they are brought in competition with a branch of a large city bank, whose directors may live one hundred miles away. Some States prohibit branch banking altogether. Mr. Collins gives a digest of the laws on the subject and the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court and of the Attorney-General of the United States.

## Biography: Reminiscences: History

**W. Murray Crane—a Man and Brother.** By Solomon Bulkley Griffin. Foreword by President Coolidge. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 202 pp. Ill.

A tribute to the former Governor of Massachusetts and United States Senator, W. Murray Crane, from his intimate friend, Solomon Bulkley Griffin, who was for nearly fifty years on the staff of the Springfield *Republican*, the leading newspaper in that part of Massachusetts where Mr. Crane had his home and his business interests. As a business man in politics, Mr. Crane had first won the love and respect of the people of Massachusetts and later had become known throughout the country, especially among the leaders of his own party, for his sound judgment and practical sense in public affairs. He was offered, and declined, three cabinet posts by President Roosevelt. A foreword to the present volume is contributed by President Coolidge.

**William Graham Sumner.** By Harris E. Starr. Henry Holt and Company. 557 pp.

A well-written life of Professor "Billy" Sumner, Yale's first professor of economics, and one of the most popular teachers in the history of the University—popular, however, not because he expounded doctrines that met with favor, for during most of his career he was fighting for the dogma of free trade at a time when the star of protectionism was in the ascendant. It would be interesting to know how many of the students who applauded him so heartily in the classroom have adhered in later years to his doctrinaire creed. Few think of him as a clergyman, yet he was a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout his mature life. The son of an English immigrant, he had an important part in "modernizing" the Yale of the sixties.

**The Life of Benito Mussolini.** From the Italian of Margherita G. Sarfatti. With a Preface by Benito Mussolini. Translated by Frederic Whyte. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 352 pp. Illustrated.

The one outstanding Italian personality which has emerged during the post-war period is the subject of this memoir. The writer is a brilliant woman journalist who was associated with Mussolini in his journalistic days and who writes with sympathy concerning his later career. The preface is supplied by none other than the dictator himself, who frankly observes that he detests those who take him as a subject for their writings. Whether they

speak well or ill of him, he detests them all equally. He admits, however, that he is resigned to his lot as a public man, and he feels that this book presents him with a due sense of proportion as regards time and space and events. He thinks it possible that the future may modify the proportion, but he is willing to leave that to his future biographers. This is at least a readable account of Mussolini's rise to power.

**Seventy Summers.** By Poultney Bigelow. Longmans, Green & Company. Vol. I: 332 pp. Vol. II: 290 pp.

The son of a greatly respected citizen of New York, Mr. Bigelow began his travels at an early age. His father was our Minister to France in the Civil War period, and a good part of young Poultney's schooling was obtained in Europe. One of his schoolmates in Germany was the young Prince Wilhelm who in later years became the Kaiser. Mr. Bigelow entered Yale, but illness interrupted his studies and led him to make a cruise around the world in a sailing vessel. He studied law, but left it for journalism and became the founder of the *Outing Magazine* in New York. Mr. Bigelow gives an interesting account of his experiences in these two volumes, and the reader does not need to take too seriously his repeated expressions of dislike and even contempt for various well-known personages. The objects of Mr. Bigelow's hatreds are impartially distributed. We hazard the guess that a careful count would reveal as many Democrats as Republicans among them. His wrath seems to be directed with special concentration against Presidents Roosevelt and Wilson.

**Forty Years on the Frontier: as Seen in the Journals and Reminiscences of Granville Stuart.** Edited by Paul C. Phillips. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. Vol. I: 272 pp. Vol. II: 265 pp.

It was indeed a fortunate thing for the historians who are to write about the Great Northwest that Granville Stuart kept a diary of frontier life for nearly half a century. He was one of the founders of Montana Territory, had much to do with the mining for gold in that region, and in later life became a rancher and stockman. He died in 1918, and the journals and other items that he left have been edited for publication by Paul C. Phillips. The two volumes now published contain much material relating to the pioneer development of Oregon, Iowa, Nevada, California, and other States.

**Days of '49.** By Gordon Young. George H. Doran Company. 425 pp.

One can hardly resist the feeling that this book, while cast in the form of a novel, really contains more truth than many formal histories of the period which it covers. "Days of '49" has to do, of course, with the gold rush in California. The author has not permitted himself to be stampeded into indiscriminate glorification of all who had a part in California's pioneer life, but at the same time he is able to see where heroism actually existed. This basis of realism makes his narrative the more entertaining.

**General History of the World.** By Victor Duruy. Revised and Continued to 1901 by Edwin A. Grosvenor. With Supplemental Chapters to 1925 by Mabel S. C. Smith and J. Walker McSpadden. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 921 pp. With maps and other illustrations.

The new edition of this standard universal history contains supplementary chapters covering the World War and developments in the Latin-American countries. These chapters complete the story of world progress through the first quarter of the twentieth century.

## Essays: Philosophy: General Literature

**Peter Pantheism.** By Robert Haven Schauffler. Macmillan. 215 pp.

Mr. Schauffler has written many delightful books, and is a frequent contributor of light and literary essays to the more literary periodicals, light and heavy. "Peter Pantheism" is a collection of essays which have recently so appeared, and is full of delightful qualities—pleasant humors, and quaint humor, and good writing. It includes a longish essay on the glamour of unknown tongues, called "Where Ignorance is Bliss," a particularly charming and original essay on "Unborn Words," in the course of which he defines many new words—the product of his own and others' verbal inventiveness—designed to fill gaps in our language. "The Most Important Book" at last gives the school reader its due. Other titles are "On the Trail of Charm," "Cupid in Kilts," and "Cupid in Knickerbockers," "Timesquarese," "Jazzy Anna," "Jack Tar Products," "A Word for Adam's Costume" and "Woods Honor."

**Influencing Human Behavior.** By H. A. Overstreet. The People's Institute Publishing Company, Inc. 295 pp.

Within a few years the word psychology has made a place for itself in our everyday language. Many who use it have only the vaguest conception of what it connotes. Yet there has somehow come into our consciousness the belief that the university professors who have been seeking to unlock the secrets of the human mind have made some discoveries that can at least point the way to a better control of the human intelligence. Professor Overstreet's lectures that make up the substance of this book were given before groups of adult men and women who had asked him to tell them "how human behavior can actually be changed in the light of the new knowledge gained through psychology." Among these auditors were educators, social workers, lawyers and business men and women. Professor Overstreet proceeded to meet their request to the best of his ability and the students, besides discussing the subject matter of the lectures among themselves, were free to make observations and experiments and to report their findings. The lecturer himself profited by the material thus contributed and his book gives evidence of its value. Here we have no mere repetition of the conventional

text-book in psychology. Even the time-honored terminology of the subject is largely discarded. The author strikes out with a definite purpose to answer practical questions in a clear and intelligent way. Something of his method is indicated by his chapter-headings: "Capturing the Attention," "The Appeal to Want," "The Problem of Vividness," "The Psychology of Effective Speaking," "The Psychology of Effective Writing." After an elementary discussion of these topics the author develops in the second part of his book what he terms "Fundamental Techniques" in which he explains many matters requiring more detailed treatment. The whole presentation is an excellent unconscious example of the principles set forth in the chapter on the "Psychology of Effective Writing"—a chapter which could be read with profit by every editor and writer for the press.

**Tolerance.** By Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Boni and Liveright. 399 pages.

Mr. Van Loon has once more accomplished a grand march down the centuries. This time he is following man's development from intolerance to a lesser degree of intolerance, digressing mightily and very entertainingly by the way. It is not a balanced and systematic treatment of the subject in its social, philosophical, and intellectual aspects, but rather a very human narrative—erratic, full of wit and charm, characterization, and rantings, and dominated by a benign interpretation of man's inhumanity to man as the result of fear and the herd instinct.

**The Story of the World's Literature.** By John Macy. Illustrated by Onorio Ruotolo. Boni and Liveright. 613 pp.

The author has written this book with the easy grace of a scholar chatting with you, who has much of what he wishes to say already in his head, and who knows where to reach down illustrative bits of information and quotation from the book-lined walls which surround him. Needless to say, Mr. Macy is such a scholar; but he has also put much painstaking research into the proper achievement of his mighty task.

Mr. Macy's ability as an author justifies his title. His discourses, beginning with the first writing and coming down to present-day literatures all over



the world have continuity and perspective. His comments on individual authors are necessarily short, rarely shopworn, and continually avoid superficiality by at least one penetrating and illuminating sentence. The quotations he makes from authors under discussion are the usual ones, for which one would refer to this type of book, and

just the ones any one desiring a bird's-eye view of literature would wish to know.

The book has a beautiful format, profusely illustrated with woodcuts and full-page portraits by the brilliant artist Ruotolo, head of the Da Vinci Art School in New York City, which make the book of value in themselves.

## Other Timely Books

**By Airplane Toward the North Pole.** By Walter Mittelholzer and Others. Translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 176 pp. Ill.

How knowledge of Arctic conditions has already been vastly increased by the use of the airplane, is made clear in this account of an expedition undertaken by a famous Swiss aviator. This book contains forty-eight excellent reproductions of Arctic photographs. One feature of the book which has a permanent value is the description of Spitzbergen. This expedition was made in the summer of 1923 and should not be confused with Amundsen's start from Spitzbergen in the summer of 1925.

**War Weather Vignettes.** By Alexander McAdie. Macmillan. 62 pp. Ill.

The importance of the weather as a factor in war is emphasized in these essays by Professor McAdie, of Harvard, who was formerly connected with the U. S. Weather Bureau. He describes several battle crises in the Great War in which weather conditions seemed to play a decisive part. Thus the mists of the North Sea caused the Jutland sea fight to become a draw. Weather brought disaster to the Gallipoli campaign, and it was the failure of the British Weather Service to forecast a storm that caused the loss of Lord Kitchener on the *Hamphshire*.

**A Satchel Guide to Europe: 1926.** By William J. Rolfe. Revised and Enlarged by William D. Crockett. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 572 pp. With maps.

This guide to European travel has reached its forty-sixth annual edition. The experienced traveller who may have made its acquaintance a decade or more ago will find in this year's revision entirely new features—the suggestions for motoring and travel by airplane and an important section of Norway, Denmark and Sweden. This work, originally compiled by Dr. William J. Rolfe, has been revised and enlarged by Dr. William B. Crockett, of the Pennsylvania State College.

**Negro Orators and Their Orations.** By Carter G. Woodson. Washington, D. C.: The Associated Publishers, Inc. 711 pp.

The current interest in the art and literature of the Negro race gives special timeliness to this collection of the orations and essays of some of the most distinguished men of African blood from Colonial days to the present. Dr. Woodson has supplied informing sketches of the lives of these orators so that the work as a whole presents a picture of Negro life in America for 300 years.

**Carillon Music and Singing Towers of the Old World and the New.** By William Gorham Rice. Dodd, Mead and Company. 397 pp. Ill.

The leading American authority on the singing towers of the Old World is Mr. William Gorham Rice. The new edition of his beautifully illustrated description of carillon music is especially welcome at this time, in view of the fact that in the United States and Canada alone sixteen of these wonderful musical instruments have recently been installed while others are proposed. One of these is the Park Avenue carillon in New York City, which eventually is to occupy a beautiful new tower on Riverside Drive, and which is described by Mr. Rice.

**Let's Go to Florida.** By Ralph Henry Barbour. Dodd, Mead & Company. 288 pp. Ill.

A description of the boom State, written by a man who knew it nearly forty years before the boom materialized. Mr. Barbour makes a frank presentation of Florida's claims, content to leave the final appraisal of their merits to his readers.

**A Century of Excavation in Palestine.** By R. A. S. Macalister. Fleming H. Revell Company. 335 pp. Ill.

Dr. Macalister, a professor in University College, Dublin, was formerly director of excavations for the Palestine Exploration Fund. He therefore speaks with especial authority in this account of what has been learned regarding the history and civilization of Palestine through the researches of the past hundred years.

**Egyptian Papyri and Papyrus-Hunting.** By James Baikie. Fleming H. Revell Company. 324 pp. Ill.

A wealth of information about the manufacture of papyrus and the first discoveries of papyrus in modern times. Many extremely interesting illustrations and reproductions accompany the text.

**The Practical Book of Home Repairs.** By Chelsea Fraser. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 378 pp. Ill.

An experienced public school instructor in manual training who wishes, as he puts it, to popularize industry in the home, gives in this book a great number of practical suggestions by which repairs may be made and many things done to make homes more comfortable and efficient. The book is illustrated with special photographs and more than 200 drawings by the author.

## Fiction, Honest Prose, and Poetry

WHAT chance has fiction, prose or poetry against such stalwart tastes as those of our leaders in Washington!

The New York *Herald-Tribune* tells us that Congressmen, far from reading books which "need to be accounted for," say they read the Bible, the *Congressional Record*, the "Standard Dictionary," the *Literary Digest*, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Macaulay's "History of England," and the newspapers, while their fiction is confined to Dickens, Thackeray and the like, and their poets are Shakespeare, Tennyson, and Wordsworth.

Nevertheless, we may hope that the Congressman's ideal, in making his list, was purely to impress the public with his honest worth, and perhaps he is really interested in having an all around knowledge of American life, which means he must not overlook modern literature, which reflects its phases and fancies.

One of these phases is the ever-increasing interest in the Negro. It is the opinion of many that the blooming of Negro literature, which has been so tremendous this year, may become as important a part of America as Negro music admittedly is. Among the outstanding books are James Weldon Johnson's "Book of Negro Spirituals" (Viking), with arrangements by J. Rosamond Johnson—a very beautiful and musically important book; R. Emmet Kennedy's "Mellows" (Boni), a book of work songs, street cries, and spirituals, delightfully illustrated; "Color," a prize-winning book of poetry by a young Negro, Countée Cullen, New York University graduate and member of Phi Beta Kappa; Dorothy Scarborough's vivid "On the Trail of Negro Folk Songs" (Harvard Press.)

Perhaps the most important is the "New Negro," (Boni) edited by Alain Locke, which the *Southern Workman* calls "a complete epitome of modern Negro achievement."

It is apparent from our Congressmen's list that our leaders have a decided leaning toward the anthology type of literature. Now, whether the general public follows them in this or not, there are an overwhelming number of anthologies of verse, essays, and short stories fresh from the presses.

As for short-story anthologies, O'Brien's "Best Short Stories of 1925" (Small), the standard of this class, has again appeared. Differing from it almost entirely is Doran's collection of "bests" for the year, chosen by the editors of leading magazines. Konrad Bercovici has his own group of "Best Short Stories of the World" (Stratford). Richard Eaton edits "The Best French Short Stories" and "The Best Continental Short Stories" (Small)—a long needed volume.

Four excellent poetry anthologies are Untermeyer's "Modern American Poetry" and his "Modern British Poetry," Braithwaite's "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1925" (Brimmer), and L. A. G. Strong's "Best Poems of 1925" (Small). Their testimony is that poetry, far from going into a decline, has never promised more interestingly. Mr. Untermeyer, whom Stuart Sherman names that "insatiable anthologist," tells us that the United States averages an annual output of five hundred volumes of poetry and drama.

The authors whose work is included in these anthologies continue to write. One of the most notable books of poetry of the season is Thomas Hardy's latest, a collection of ballads, philosophical

dissertations in rhyme and lyrics which are typically Hardy's. It is a rare thing to have a volume as strong and beautiful as this occasionally is, in an author's 86th year.

Amy Lowell's "What o'Clock" (Houghton)—rich free verse written during her last four years; "Caravan" (Knopf), by Witter Bynner; "Tiger Joy" (Doran), by Stephen Vincent Béné; "Earth Moods," by Hervey Allen; Nathalia Crane's almost unbelievably beautiful book "Lava Lane" (Seltzer). Mark Van Doren cannot say enough for Genevieve Taggard's "May Days: An Anthology of Verse from *Masses-Liberator*" (Boni and Liveright). But there we are back at anthologies.

Now, Congressmen, for some fiction.

The most prepossessing output recently has come from England. Ford Madox Ford's "No More Parades" is called "the most highly praised novel of the year in ultra-literary circles"—although the *Saturday Review* squares off and finds it not very real, or sound or sane, however well it may express our generation. J. St. Loe Strachey's "Madonna of the Barricades" (Harcourt) is a delightful novel, the first from the pen of the noted editor and politician. Naomi Royde-Smith's "Tortoiseshell Cat" (Boni), says the *Post* (New York), "is full of charming people, as delightful and unusual as Arlen's and more natural." Others are Maurice Baring's "Cat's Cradle," and Sarah Millin's "Mary Glenn."

Among American-born novels worthy of the name, the reviewers find Mrs. Rinehart's "The Red Lamp" (Doran) full of humor and romantic mystery; Barry Benefield's "Chicken Wagon Family" (Century); Lucy Furman's Kentucky Mountain story "Glass Windows" (Atlantic Monthly Press); Sabatini's characteristic new book "The Lion's Skin" (Houghton), an English hero this time; and Francis Brett Young's "Dark Tower" (Knopf) "filled with Celtic mistiness."

But the prize of the month is a "fake" diary, which London enthusiastically heralded as worthy to take its place beside Mr. Pepys'. "The Diary of a Young Lady of Fashion in the Year 1764-1765," by Cleone Knox, (Appleton) is, says Stuart Sherman, "a subtle combination of the elegant antique with the ultra-modern . . . a 'vastly,' a 'prodigiously,' a 'monstrously' amusing hoax."

In conclusion, here are a variety of books which will round out one's view of the present. "David Goes Voyaging" (Putnam) is David Putnam's account of the voyage of William Beebe's *Arcturion* to the Sargossa Sea. David is about eleven years old, but his book has been on the best-seller lists. Henry Beston's "Book of Gallant Vagabonds," (Doran) yarns about Marco Polo and his successors.

Books calls Bruce Barton's "Man Nobody Knows" (Bobbs) "a business man's version of the life of Christ."

Robert Benchley's "Pluck and Luck" (Holt) and Anita Loos' "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" (Boni) are two gems of very American humor.

"Literary" biographies such as Jean Jacques Brousson's "Anatole France Himself" (Lippincott) come much too rarely. Harry Hansen finds it the sort of book one quotes often and tells one's friends about. Another rare book is Joseph Pennell's beautifully illustrated and sparkling, if vitriolic, "Adventures of an Illustrator" (Little).